REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,158.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. Levis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Feb. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	8
	Feb.	„ Galle	9
„ Carwar	1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	2	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Cannanore	3	„ Madras	15
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Coconada	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopaulpore	19
„ Allepey	6	„ False Point	20
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

Jan. 1872		Feb. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	9
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	9
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	15
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 690 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M. and will leave Carwar, on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched hence about 20th proximo.

THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LONDON. (VIA HAVRE and the MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(*To leave about the 18th instant.*)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship St. OLAF, Captain Hill, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ „ to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(*To be despatched hence on 31st instant.*)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ „ to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ to „	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 20 Horse Power, 1,290 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£ 30
„ „ Liverpool	£ 50
2nd Class „	£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, Via SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Greekke, is expected here about the 23rd of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. VIOLET are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

S.S. WALAMO, FROM LONDON AND HULL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the ARRIVAL of the above STEAMER. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Owen, s.s. Walamo.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
5 „ Blue, White, and Orange Prints.
2 „ T. Red Chintz.
3 „ T. Red Twist, No. 40.
9 Bale T. Red Twist, Nos. 40 and 50.

On account of the underwriters, ex Steamer Abbotsford.

M J L J—52—1 case damaged Leather Belting.

TO BE LET, a comfortable Furnished Bungalow on Bandora Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co., 16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS and WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

Manufactories. { BRIDGE PLACE, SOUTHWARK; FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY.

Established 1836.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER. Particulars on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about the 29th instant.)

THE fine new s.s. VIOLET, Captain Watt, 1,085 Tons, 300 Horse Power, effective, will be despatched as above, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool £45

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS in the FORT and at BYCULLA have been RE-OPENED.

J. PATON, } Hon. Joint
D. C. BOYD, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., the MAIL TRAINS will, as formerly, start from Church Gate Station at 7 A.M., and arrive there at 10-55 P.M., calling at Marine Lines.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. S. HARRADEN in our FIRM CEASED on 31st DECEMBER 1871.

SOUNDY & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, up to NOON of the 24th instant, for the SCRAPING of the PUBLIC ROADS during the remaining months of the year 1872.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th, to TUESDAY the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1871, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 23rd INSTANT.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

Best Electro-Plated SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,

Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful Patterns, at

Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

Electro-Plated Ware, Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED, a Second Class ENGINEER, on moderate salary, to take charge of Machinery for Pressing Cotton and Coir at Cochin. Apply, with testimonials, to the Undersigned, at the Offices of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M.

SOONDERDASS MOOLJEE.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Commissary of Ordnance, Grand Arsenal, up to 12 o'clock A.M., on MONDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY 1872, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873, vide Advertisement in *Government Gazette* of the 18th instant.

Forms of Tenders will be supplied, and any information required, will be given on application at the Ordnance Office, Grand Arsenal.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 16th January 1872.

BRACELETS: Plain Gold and Jewelled,

Of the best London Manufacture, in the Newest Designs, at, each Rs. 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, 125, 130, 140, 150, 160, 175, 200, 225, 250, 300, 350, and 400.

JEWELLERY: Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP and FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of RUPEES TWO and ANNAS FOUR per Share, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowajee Patell Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of February 1872, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Distribution Certificates should be produced and delivered up at the time of applying for the distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

SORABJEE FROMMURZE, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS, MANUFACTURED AT The Original Turkey Mill, (*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"ALBERT" (6¼ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5¼ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c, &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE AND TO SHIPS' STORES DEALERS.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., Liverpool, begs to announce that shortly will be received, via Suez Canal, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD, from 1st APRIL 1872 to 31st MARCH 1873.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 29th FEBRUARY 1872 by the Undersigned.

Particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE, President, Municipal Committee.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—In consequence of His Excellency the Governor having appointed THURSDAY AFTERNOON for his LEVEE, a formal MEETING of the JUSTICES will be HELD in the Town Hall, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of ADJOURNING the MEETINGS until FRIDAY next, the 19th instant,

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1872.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the RESIDENTS and RATEPAYERS of Bombay will be HELD in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, at Dhobie Talao, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 5-30 P.M., to consider the unsatisfactory reply of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the Memorial of the Ratepayers Committee prepared in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on the 7th November last.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Acting Honorary Secretary, Ratepayers Committee.

Rs. 2,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that the FIRE which took place in one of the SHOPS situated in the Honourable MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY'S CLOTH MARKET on the night of the 4th instant was the WORK of an INCENDIARY, it is hereby made known that any person who will furnish information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offender will receive a REWARD of Rs. 2,000.

F. S. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 18th JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contracts specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, [illegible] December 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies —
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay and Poona:—Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Thacker, Vining & Co., and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona:—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta:—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad:—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria:—D. Robertson & Co.
London:—G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK AT ASQUITH and COMPANY'S SHIRT, HOSIERY, and OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

SHIRTS. LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	29 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure FROM ASQUITH and COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 0

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.

Best Dress Hats { Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

BEST STIFF FELT HATS.

Harrogate, London, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton, Napier	6 8	7 0
Egerton (New Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Blenheim, Cambridge, Napier, Isis	6 8	7 8
Scotch Caps, Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets		14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto		16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets	Low	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	Crown	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets		8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike		29 0	32 0
and chain		31 0	35 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each	5 8	6 8
	six	31 0	37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each	6 0	7 0
	six	35 0	39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each	5 8	6 0
	six	31 0	36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 0
Super Ribbed do	13 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	22 0	25 8

SHOOTING KNICKERBOCKERS.

Pure Merino	4 12	5 12
Extra Stout Merino	5 12	6 8
Best Yachting Jerseys	9 8	10 8
Cardigan Wool Jackets	10 0	11 8

SCARFS AND TIES, LATEST SHAPES.

Promenade, Jules Favre, Livingstone	1 12	2 0
Small Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	2 4	2 8
	2 12	3 2
Conqueror, Duke, Stroller	2 0	2 4
Large Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	2 6	2 12
	2 12	3 2
Washing Spot, Corded Silk	1 12	2 0
Winsors for Tieing Sailor's Knott or Bow	to 3 4	to 3 12
Best Tom Thumb Ties	0 14	1 0
Best Eglington	1 4	1 8
Dress Ties	0 8	0 10
„ made Bows	0 14	1 0

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24	2 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
	30	63 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20	19 8	21 0
	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	- - - -	6 12	7 12
	- - - -	7 12	8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather	- - - -	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	- - - -	4 12	5 8
	- - - -	5 12	6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	- - - -	12 8	14 0
	- - - -	18 0	20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	- - - -	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	- - - -	9 8	10 0
	- - - -	13 8	15 0

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Best Twill Sheets, per pair		9 8	11 0
„ „ extra wide		11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases		1 8	1 12
Double Damask Cloth, 9 ft. by 7½		16 8	18 0
Damask Napkins, 5/8 by 5/8		10 8	12 0
„ „ ¾ by ¾		15 0	16 8
Real Whitney Blankets, white, per pair		23 0	26 0
Scarlet		22 0	25 0
Hand Towels, per doz.		9 8	10 8
Fine Linen Huckaback, per doz.		14 0	16 0
White or Brown Turkish	For	20 0	23 0
Extra large do.	Both	28 0	32 0

BEST LONDON JEWELLERY.

Gold Collar Studs, from	7 8	8 8
„ Front Studs „	13 0	14 8
„ Links „	18 0	20 0
„ Solitaires „	16 0	18 0

The above are plain and neat Patterns of latest Design.

LUND'S PATENT

Collar Studs	Warranted 14 Carat	1 8	1 12
Front „	Gold on Ivory, last	3 12	4 8
Solitaires	for years	4 0	4 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
	Patent Water Closets.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Paper for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS, Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportion, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it will be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherché in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would in ite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER, WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S BEER.—NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for Messrs. J. AITKEN & Co., The Brewery, Falkirk.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 11th January 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No 3, Church Lane,—

J Cockburn & Campbell's SHERRY	Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Carboncll's	do 31	„
J Sandback & Sons'	do 24	„
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	do 24	„
M P Guinarean's	do 20	„
Do Old Pale Dry	do 28	„
Beutelleau & Co.'s 3 Daggers BRANDY	16	„

RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE—
Quarts in one Dozen Cases at Rs. 42 per dozen.
Pints in two „ 21 „

RUINART PERE ET FILS' MAGNUMS, Rs. 82 per doz.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s, "*for India*," their finest brand; in original cases as landed. Q's. per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed. Qts. per doz.	40 0	[illegible]
Do do. Pts. per doz.	22 0	24 0
JULES (*the original* MUMM'S finest dry, in original cases as landed Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed. Qts. per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. Pts. per doz.	22 0	24 0

Constituents will oblige by stating on their Orders whether they require "original" or "re-packed" cases.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Brandy,	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry	„ 25	„
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	„ 24	„
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 15	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	„ 4-8	„
Ditto Pints	„ 2-8	„

REMINGTON & Co.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE OF THEIR "For India" Brand.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, original case of 1 doz.	Rs. 38 0	42 0
Pints „ „ 2 doz., per doz.	21 0	23 0

Charge for examination and repacking,—Rs. 2 per case.

Just landed by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected)	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	„ 42 per 2 doz. pints.
Sillery	„ 20 per doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	„ 15 „ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „ „
Steinwein	„ 20 „ „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „ „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „ „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „ „
SPARKLING:—	
Hock	„ 15 „ „
Moselle	„ 15 „ „
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe Medoc	„ 9 „ „
St. Estephe	„ 15 „ „
Chateau de Frauds	„ 18 „ „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „ „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „ „
BRANDY:—	
Tricoche & Co. 1866	„ 18 „ „
Ditto 1865	„ 20 „ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 22 „ „
G. Martineau	„ 22 „ „
Blanchy Frères	„ 22 „ „
Gautier Frères	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	„ 14 „ „
Brachetto	„ 14 „ „
Barolo	„ 14 „ „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „ „
Passito	„ 14 „ „
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	„ 160
VERMOUTH:—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.	
BEER:—	
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	6 „ „
Ditto.	4 „ „
MAAGBITTER:—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—	
Carriage Candles 6½ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE:—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green „ 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 „	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, December, 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY'S long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

BULL & CO., OUTFITTERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEG to call the attention of the general Public to their extreme LOW PRICES for CASH.

Dress Suit, lined with rich Silk	Rs. 70 0
Tweed Suits, from Rs. 18 to	46 0
White Drill Suits, from	10 0
Tweed Trowsers, from	8 0

HELMETS.

Christy's White Cover	14 0
Ellwood's Regulation, Cloth Cover	18 0
Hawk's New Regulation, Cloth Cover	18 0
Chain Chin Straps (Gilt)	5 0

FELT HATS.

New Shape, with high crown	7 0
Low Crown	6 0
Superior Soft Crown	6 0
Cork Merino, Black and Coloured	6 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Dress Hats	14 0
Christy's Dress Hats	12 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
Travelling Caps	2 8
Large Stock of Gent's Pith Hats at	4 0
Good Shaped Pith Hats for Ladies at	3 8

SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth, best material	½ Dozen for 20 0
Silk, mixed material	„ „ 46 0
Silk and Wool do.	„ „ 46 0
Best all-Wool Flannel	„ „ 42 0
Coloured Cambric	„ „ 18 0
Ditto with Collars	„ „ 22 0
Long Cloth Shirts	from Rs. 45 to 60 0

COLLARS.

West End	per Dozen Rs. 4 and 5 0
Pall Mall	„ „ 4 and 5 0
Shakespeare	5 0
Knight	5 0
Westbourne	5 0
Olympic, with white and coloured Tie Ends	6 0

SOCKS.

Brown Cotton Thread	from 7 0
White do. do.	8 0
Gent's Superior Thread Hose, plain & embroidered, from 12 to	20 0
Gent's Thin Merino, plain and striped	13 0
Gent's Thick ditto.	from 11 0

TIES, SAILOR'S KNOT SCARVES, MADE BOWS, SUCE-SCARVES, &c. in all the New Patterns, Checks, Spots, Stripes, and Black, &c.

BULL & CO.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menier, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INCREASED demand for Bank of Bombay, 1st Issue, at Rs. 671¼, and Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 6.0. Govenement Paper declining.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th Jan. 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,454	2	0
Merchandize	75,827	2	5
Electric Telegraph	692	4	0
Total Rs.	1,11,973	8	5

Corresponding week in January, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,153	0	2
Merchandize	42,979	7	2
Electric Telegraph	401	15	6
Total Rs.	81,534	6	10
Increase	30,439	1	7

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th January, 1-47 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 53 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th January, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th January, 7-41 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th January, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, no date and time given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th January 1872 is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	2 59	0 8
,, Galle	10 51	0 40
,, Kurrachee	1 49	0 15
,, Madras	1 10	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th Jan. 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 17th Jan., 3-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Jan., 7-41 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

London, 17th Jan., 2 P.M.,—Latest date received from Calcutta, 17th Jan., 4-3 P.M.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges.
auritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Patna	Beyts	Calcutta, Dec. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Glen Isla	Case	Calcutta.
	St. Bernard	Taylor	Moulmein.
	Trazer	Nacoda	Jedda.
	Sabino	Paine	Amherst.

The steamer Geelong, Babot, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Ivanhoe, to Havre.

Ship Sam Mendel, to Liverpool.

Brig Flor de Goa, to Damaun.

Steamer Violet, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Minia (s)	Martin	London, Nov. 10.
	Orchis (s)	Crawford	Liverpool, Nov. 20.
	Constance	Taylor	Sydney, Oct. 24.
	Cleopatra	Dome	Bombay, Dec. 6.
	Jeyrore	Wilson	Liverpool, Sept. 24.
14	Penang (s)	Ewart	Sandoway, Jan. 9.
	Sattara	Thomas	Bombay, Nov. 27.
	Janet Cowan	Cuthbert	Bombay, Dec. 4.
	Lochlomond	Grey	Bombay, Nov. 28.
	Berenice	Stamms	Galle, Dec. 10.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	D. ccan (s)	Renneldson	Suez.

STEAMER REPORT.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 58 packages glassware, S. Rujubally; 4 hogsheads hardware, D. Jairaj.

Baldovan, 25 bundles buckets, E. Shamjee.

FROM LONDON.

West Australian, 50 drums linseed oil, N. Tyabally & Co.; 50 cases copper sheets, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Walamo (s), 50 drums turpentine, H. F. Soares.

St. Olaf (s), 2 cases bacon, Bull & Co.; 3,576 casks spelter, Merwanjee & Co.; 4 cases claret, King, King & Co.; 3 cases hardware and 1 case haberdashery, M. Lookmanjee.

City of Cashmere, 54 boxes clay pipe, G. Surrufally.

Pembrokeshire, 2 cases concertinas and 3 cases hardware, A. Jeewa; 3 casks bird shots, Bull & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 33 casks fire clay, E. Sorabjee & Co.; 2,900 clay bricks, 60 clay covers, and 12 casks fire clay, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mahableshwur, 25 bales cotton, K. Jadowjee; 65 bales cotton, V. Manchund; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

The Foundling, 1 bale cotton, S. Golabchund.

Jane Law, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 37 bales cotton, L. Duttoo; 100 bales cotton, B. Purshotum; 200 bales cotton, J. Manchund; 58 bales cotton, D. Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, G. W. Fazul & Co.

St. Olaf (s), 1 bale cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 15 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narelwalla.

Milbanke (s), 50 bales wool, V. Amrutlal; 39 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 25 bales cotton, P. Chapsey; 39 bales wool, S. S. Mahomed; 51 bales cotton, Wagjee Arut; 12 bales cotton, J. Ludha; 170 bags gall, H. Maljee; 30 bales cotton and 25 bales wool, B. Canjee.

Norah Greame, 59 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosain Fazul & Co.

Sam Mendel, 130 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.

Australia (s), 125 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 50 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 100 bales wool, C. Merjee.

Tanjore (s), 125 bales wool, M. Jaitha & Co.; 50 bales wool, N. Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 121 pieces and 6 packages E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 74 pieces E. teeth, C. Alloobhoy; 100 cases olibanum, M. Jewraz.

St. Olaf (s), 70 tons old iron, F. Sands & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Australia (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

City of Cashmere, 769 packages rapeseed, S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia (s), 169 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 282 pieces E. teeth, C. Ebram; 25 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 21 chests M. opium, P. Chinnuram; 37 chests M. opium, L. Somebux; 10½ chests M. opium, R. Jugnath; 9 chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 10 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 9 chests M. opium, D. Ramsook; 13 chests M. opium, H. E. H. Habib; 9½ chests M. opium, G. Shinganee; 18 chests M. opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 66 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, H. E. Ellias; 12 chests M. opium, J. Bhuttar; 10 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 10 chests M. opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 25 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s), 27 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 1 chest M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 20 chests M. opium, J. Dulsookroy; 10 chests M. opium, T. Setaram; 94 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 3 chests M. opium, N. Guneshdass; 46 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 11 chests M. opium, D. Chunilall; 10 chests M. opium, H. Goolnookroy; 7 chests M. opium, H. Chinnuram; 15 chests M. opium, M. Purbhoodass; 4 chests M. opium; V. Jaita; 9½ chests M. opium, L. Bhicunchund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Hennell, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty from Rajcote.

Drummond, Lieutenant, Superintendent of Police, on medical certificate, from Surat.

Hendle, Assistant Surgeon, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Khairwarra.

McCausland, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

Chapman, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on medical certificate, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 17.

Bamfield, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Umballa.

...ane, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

Nicolay, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Cawnpore.

Playfair, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.

Weldon, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, to Madras.

Howey, Captain, Bengal General List Infantry, from leave, to Morar.

Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Morar.

Luckhardt, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Deesa.

Baird, Captain and Paymaster, 76th Madras Regiment, on station leave, to Secundrabad.

Bishop, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, from sick leave, to Bunnoo.

Thacker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 15th January, 1872.

The Major General will see the C-18 R.A., in marching order, on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 6-30, near the Wanowrie Lines.

Poona, 16th January, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Surg. G. C. Seward, M.D., for 30 days, from the 30th inst., on privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 18	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 18	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	,,	14 0 0
One Month	,,	5 0 0
One Week	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes,* specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOWELL—January 17th, at Byculla, the wife of W. Scott Howell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GILMORE—January 15th, Henrietta, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Gilmore, of intermittent fever, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARDEN—January 8th, at Ellore, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Arden, C.M.S., of a son.

IRWIN—January 12th, at Morar, Alice, the wife of Rev. A. W. Irwin, of a son, still-born.

JONES—January 9th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Louisa Pickard, the wife of A. H. Warde-Jones, Esq., of a son.

KING—January 5th, at 2, Madge's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of H. King, Esq., of a son.

WARD—January 12th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of G. E. Ward, C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD—January 13th, at Allahabad, Mr. H. C. Bradford, aged 62 years and 3 months.

TURNBULL—January 12th, at Meerut, William Turnbull, Pensioner, late Bengal Artillery.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.

THE Bombay Administration Report is this year well-digested and written in a clear and interesting style. The Introductory Summary perhaps resembles a Queen's speech too closely in some of its expressions: it is difficult, for instance, to repress a smile at the somewhat pompous announcement that "the political horizon "has remained unclouded during the period "under review, and the relations of Government "with the neighbouring States continue to be "satisfactory." Moral reflections, too, of a distressingly vague kind on the possible advantages to native princes of "meeting together on common ground" are out of place in a Summary. It may be true that the opportunity afforded by the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, "of rendering "the chief Native Rulers personally ac- "quainted with the results of an administration "more enlightened than their own, cannot fail should like to have those results distinctly specified. Familiarity sometimes breeds contempt; and the opportunity given to the Native Princes of comparing notes with one another regarding the character of the Power to which they all owe allegiance may have had results far from flattering or useful to the British Government. At all events, as the Princes' note-books have not been published yet, it is unwise for a narrator who aims at historical impartiality to indulge in any speculations on the subject.

Turning to the body of the Report, we find in it a good deal of matter which, if not original, is so freshly and attractively treated that it has all the charm of novelty. The Political Section is especially valuable for the full and connected account it contains of the large number of native States dependent on the Government of Bombay. We hope to find room in our columns to reproduce the whole of this Section, for it gives in small compass information as to the geography, history, political importance, and social progress of the various States of Western India still under native rule which is nowhere else accessible in so convenient and instructive a form. The following paragraphs, describing the effects of "the successive waves of conquest" that have swept over this side of India in separating and assigning distinct abodes to the numerous races of which the population is composed, is worth quoting as in itself a complete historical sketch that is likely to be of general interest :—

Such being the geographical position of the states unde the several Agencies, a slight sketch of the different tribes or families of men who inhabit them will not be inappropriate. The annals of Indian History have afforded abundant testimony of the strange influences which ethnical characteristics and rivalries have exercised upon the social condition and political destinies of the people It is not necessary to trace the various castes or even subdivisions of tribes, with their infinite gradations, which at present divide the local power and influence in the Political States subordinate to Bombay, but it will be sufficient roughly to indicate the relative position occupied by the aboriginal races, the Rajpoots, the Mussulmans, and Mahrattas, all of whom have in turn played their part in the history of Western India.

Commencing with what has been termed the northern group of states, which are situated in Guzerat, it will be found that as successive waves of conquest have passed over the country they haved left the conquered race stranded in outlying districts, reserving the dominant race for a similar fate whenever its own time has been accomplished. The actual position occupied by the different races to-day is just that which might be inferred from a mere perusal of their history.

It may be assumed that the Kolies, Naikras, and Bheels were in possession of the part of Guzerat which is now under consideration, when the warrior caste of Hindoos known as the Rajpoots first entered it from the adjoining territories. The power and renown of this brave race reached its acme about the close of the twelfth century, and shortly afterwards gave way before the military capacity of the Afghan kings of the house of Khilji. In 1297 A. D., as the forerunner of future disasters, Cambay fell under the Mussalman power, and nearly three centuries later, in Akbar's reign, the whole province of Guzerat became a "Subha" or dependency of Delhi. Two centuries after this the Mahratta power attained its zenith, and Peelajee Gaekwar founded his dynasty at Baroda, which British good-faith has maintained amidst the fall of surrounding Governments. Just as in the science of geology each periodic change has left its history written in sedimentary depo its and imbedded in the order of the strata, so has each successive wave of conquest passing over Guzerat left its traces recorded in the present position occupied by the various tribes who have acted parts in the history of the past. The Kolies, Naikras, Bheels, and other aborigines, pushed back from the fertile plains, have made a final stand for existence in the distant sandy tracts of parts of Pahlunpore, where little else but scrub jungle is to be seen, and in the rocky ranges of Rewa Kanta and portion of the Mahee Kanta. On the other hand the proud and warlike Rajpoots have maintained their ascendancy in those outlying provinces, which they first entered on their way from Tatta in Lower Sind. Thus they are still the reigning family in Kutch, and are to be found in the peninsula of Kattywar, where the Jam of Joonaghur is proud of his Jhareja descent. There is a branch of the same family established in Thurad. The Mahrattas, the latest conquerors, are dominant at Baroda, and enjoy the rich valleys and fertile spots of Guzerat; whilst the ousted Mahomedans are yet found in the distant districts, where formerly they held their tenure under the Delhi officials of Ahmedabad. The most important of these is the Nawab of Joonaghur in Kattywar, and besides him there are the families of Radhunpore and Pahlunpore, with several zemindars scattered along the banks of the Nerbudda and the Taptee.

From Guzerat, descending in a southerly direction, we find the half savage Bheels hiding in the forests of Peint, and settled upon the rocky spurs of the mountain which descend into Khandeish. The little state of Jowar, situated beneath the Sahyadree range, north-east of Tanna, possesses a royal family of the Kolee caste, and is mainly inhabited by aboriginal tribes. In the south the chief native influence is naturally Mahratta, the rulers of Kholapore even tracing their descent from Sivajee, the founder of that empire which the British overthrew. The Mahratta family of Sawunt, from whom the name Sawunt Waree originated, were at first under the Mussalman monarchy of Beejapore, but subsequently transferred their allegiance to the same Sivajee. The influence in the southern group of the political system is thus essentially Mahratta, and the only other ethnical elements to be noticed are the aboriginal tribes, of which the ramosees are the most important, which are to be found in the wilder parts of the country, and the Hubshee dynasty in Jinjeera. This state was originally a dependency of the Mussalman monarchy of Beejapore, and was the head-quarters of the Seedee Admiral of that State. When the Moghul power in the Deccan fell, the Chief assumed independence, and has maintained it,—subject to the control of the British power,—ever since. The state has also got an outlying dependency at Jafferabad, which is situated in Kattywar. The number of its villages is only twelve, and a Sirdar is sent periodically from Jinjeera to undertake their management.

Here, again, is a statement in brief of the Kattywar Bhayads' case which gives the whole pith of volumes of despatches on one of the most puzzling political questions that the Bombay Government has to deal with :—

The theory of the social system in Kattywar is eminently feudal; but with this distinction, that political and social rights were originally attainable, not on the terms of military equality, but on connexion in blood and relationship to the ruling prince. Time has naturally obscured so slender a natural tie. Had a recurrence of common dangers threatened the family, undoubtedly society would have preserved the links of cohesion necessary for self-preservation. But under the ægis of British rule, tranquillity has prevailed throughout Kattywar. At the same time civilization has not sufficiently advanced to replace the archaic form of society by the new set of ideas of rights and obligations founded upon more modern legal conceptions. The unbounded legal powers which have lately been given to the Chiefs, controlled by no right of appeal in those cases which fall within their jurisdiction, have tended to retard the modification of the old system, although its vitality has gone. The Bhayats acquiesce in the position which the will or policy of the Chief, and not his consideration for their consanguinity on the one hand, nor his fear of their legal rights on the other, assigns to them. They are neither regarded as relatives, nor feared as men to whom the unbiassed courts of law can afford redress. The British Government cannot tolerate civil war in Kattywar, and has therefore been compelled to abolish the only check which the aggrieved Bhayats ever applied to the oppression of their rulers, the sacred right of insurrection or outlawry. The subject classes cannot rise against the Political Agency armed with the strength of civilization; and each Chief therefore entrusted with despotic power in judicial matters, where at the same moment judge and defendant, and protected by an irresistible superior, is tempted to use it without any restraint save that of his own will. Government has never failed to recognize the fact that, in removing the natural restraining force, it is bound to supply another and artificial one, that it can never incur the responsibility of shielding a local potentate against his subjects without placing limits upon his power, or crush rebellion without redressing wrongs. This great question, however, need not be dwelt upon in these pages; it is sufficient to indicate the direction which affairs in Kattywar are taking, and to leave to future reports the remedies devised by Government for their solution.

Nothing, by the way, has come yet of the long conferences held by the Governor and the officers of the Political Department with the envoys of the Princes of Kattywar last autumn, with a view to the establishment of a Court of Appeal to settle Giras disputes. Had Colonel Anderson's simple proposal been adopted, to appoint a Judicial in place of one of the Political Assistants to the Agent, for the special purpose of hearing appeals, the whole business might have been arranged long ago, without causing a greater increase of expenditure than Rs. 200 a month. But matters have been complicated by the desire of the Government to conciliate the Chiefs on a point on which no compromise is possible. If it be really intended to make the Karbharees of the Chiefs assessors in the new Purdhan Court which an English officer is to preside over, the Girassias will get no redress for their grievances from a Court thus constituted. These Karbharees, the energetic ministers of slothful Princes, are the true rulers of Kattywar, and it is against their acts of oppression in confiscating the lands of the gentry of that province that appeals are made to the English Government. What confidence, then, will the Bhayads have in a Court in which they see their mortal enemies sitting by the side of the Judge to pronounce an opinion on the value of the evidence submitted in each case? The people would never believe in the honest intention, or the competency, of such a Court to do equal justice to all parties; through dread or distrust of the Assessors, no cases would be appealed; and the last state of Kattywar would be worse than the first. The only remedy for the evils of which the Girassias complain is the selection of a qualified English officer with full authority to hear and decide appeals.

We are unable to-day to notice anything else in this Report, except one or two matters referred to in the chapter on Surveys. The Government puts forward a claim, which seems to be reasonable enough, to have a share of the "large "prospective increase (say 50 per cent. all round) "on the land revenues of this Presidency" assigned to the local Government, "with the view "to its being expended in general improvements "in the districts from which it is raised." Certainly, the whole increase should not be swept into the Imperial Treasury. But is it absolutely necessary that there should be any increase at all? The theory in favour with many Government officials at the present day seems to be that the State should go on taking more and "expended," of course, through the agency of new and costly Departments, "for the benefit" of the taxpayers. Suppose, by way of a change, it were determined to try the effect of allowing the people to spend their money for themselves; would such a reversal of our policy tend to make the English Government unpopular? Why must we be always intermeddling, always screwing up the land revenue in the spirit of a hardfisted trader who has purchased an estate on which the tenants have paid only customary rents? The editor of the Administration Report seems actually to revel in the prospect of bringing all the unfortunate landholders of Canara, at one fell swoop, within the net of the Revenue Survey Department. We publish to-day, in another column, the plaint in the extremely important test case to which we called attention when it was brought before the High Court two months since, and on the issue of which depends the fate of the permanent settlement of the land revenue introduced into Canara by Sir Thomas Munro seventy years ago. If the Court decides in favour of the Government, the land revenue of the Bombay Presidency will be considerably increased, and the English reputation for good faith destroyed throughout all India. It will be seen from the following statement of their own case by officers of the Bombay Government in the Administration Report, that the increase under the new Survey in the villages that have appealed to the High Court actually amounts to 190 per cent. The Government excuses itself for making this demand by alleging that one influential landholder has had the audacity and impertinence to grow rich under the old settlement—a result so exceptional, and so well calculated to excite ill-feeling among the ryots of the neighbouring provinces who have already been shorn of their superfluous wealth, that the landholder clearly ought to be made an example of forthwith :—

All the preparations for introducing the Survey Settlement into twenty-eight (28) villages of the Carwar talooka of North Canara were complete into eighteen (18) villages, of which the Survey rates had been given out last year. This is the first of the coast talookas of North Canara into which the Survey Settlement has been introduced. After the new rates were given out for the eighteen villages above mentioned in March last year, the people remained quiescent until February of this year, when a general combination was made to resist the revision of the assessment, and the collection of the rates imposed by resort to litigation in the Civil Court, calling in question the right of Government to introduce a revision of the assessment. These suits are now pending, and will be tried in a few months, the result can hardly fail to establish the full right of Government to revise the land tax in North Canara in the same manner as it does in other adjacent districts. The revised assessment was in the past year introduced into fourteen (14) only of the twenty-eight (28) villages which were ready for settlement; more could hardly be done in the time within which it was necessary to introduce the settlement, in consequence of the delay caused by the outbreak of litigation; moreover, pending the settlement of the legal questions which the people raised, it was hardly expedient to introduce the revised rates into more villages than were sufficient to show the landholders that Government were determined to assert their rights. The addition to the revenue in the fourteen (14) villages in which the settlement was introduced amounted to Rs. 8,800, the revenue realized in the preceding year in these villages being Rs. 4,673, or an increase of 190 per cent.

The percentage increase in these villages is much greater than has occurred elsewhere even in North Canara. This arises from the fact that a large proportion of the lands in these villages are in the hands of one very large and influential landholder, the principal members of the family who were the hereditary Nadkurnees or Revenue Officers of the sub-division of the talooka in which these villages are situated, from which office the family was rejected in 1820 for furnishing incorrect accounts. The result of our Survey showed that this family had made the most unsparing use of their official position in former times to forward their own purposes and advantage. The large increases of assessment in North Canara are mainly due to the imposition of fair and moderate rates upon lands held by influential parties; in the case of the poorer classes of landholders the Survey rates very frequently effect a considerable reduction in their former payments.

As regards all the settlements introduced in North Canara up to the present time the collections in the year before the settlement amounted to Rs. 1,09,837, and the collections on the occupied land the year after the settlement to Rs.1,94,197. In addition on unoccupied waste land an assessment of Rs. 15,230 was imposed, some portion of which may be expected to be taken into occupation. Up to the present year the Survey Settlement which had been made in 283 villages and hamlets above the Ghauts was introduced without the slightest difficulty or objection on the part of the people.

THE new sect of fanatical Hindoos in the Punjab, the Kookies, some of the members of which by their murderous attacks a few months ago brought it prominently before the public, appears to be increasing in numbers, and at the same time in audacity, for our special telegrams inform us that five hundred Kookies have attacked a Pathan village near Loodiana, and killed ten people. The outbreak, which has been magnified into a "rising," appears to have been considered somewhat serious by the authorities, for on the report of the occurrence reaching the Commander-in-Chief the Umballa Brigade was detached from the Camp at Delhi and despatched to the disturbed district. The policy of promptly putting down any such disturbers of the peace in a district containing such an inflammable population as that of Loodiana must commend itself to every one, but we shall probably hear no more of the assassins than their capture and trial. Already we are told that the rising is collapsing, and that sixty Kookies have been captured in the Puttiala territory, to which we imagine they decamped whenever they were opposed by an organised body of police or of soldiers.

SINGAPORE has contributed 1,739 dollars to the Chicago Relief Fund.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

WHEN at Singapore, the King of Siam contributed two hundred dollars to the Persian Relief Fund.

SIR MADAVA ROW is about to commence coffee-growing, and for that purpose has purchased an extensive coffee-estate near Neduvangaud.

IT seems that the correct way to address the King of Siam is, Pra Bat Somdetch Prabaramain Taramaha Chulaionkou Klao Pra Chao Pen Din Siam.

THE Chairman of the Calcutta Justices has called upon the Health Officer to draw up a report on the strange type of fever which lately made its appearance in Calcutta.

THE REV. B. T. ATLAY, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, has been appointed Commissary to the Bishop of Calcutta during the vacancy in the Archdeaconry.

THE Rangoon papers believe that Major Sladen's actual destination in Burmah will be the Amherst district, the present Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Ryan, being about to take two years' furlough.

IT is understood that Mr. Bartlett, the Inspector of Bazaars under the Calcutta Municipality, has been selected to act for Mr. Turnbull, the Secretary, during the absence of the latter on leave.

WE observe the Maharajah of Burdwan has put Rs. 25,000 more at the disposal of the Bengal Government towards the relief of the distressed populations of Burdwan and Hooghly. This raises the Maharajah's total contribution to half a lakh of rupees.

The *Englishman* says—"The memorial of the barristers on certain sections of the Evidence Bill has, we are told, proved by no means unfruitful, as those parts of the bill to which objections were raised have been modified, though to what extent has not transpired."

AT a public meeting of the principal residents at Rangoon it was resolved that an address of welcome should be presented to the Viceroy and Lady Mayo, and a Burmese Pwai and a ball should be given for their entertainment during their visit to Rangoon.

THE official report on the apprehended famine in Ganjam is reassuring. No very great distress is anticipated, so that with the relief works already organized, and the charity of the local zemindars, the people will not suffer so very seriously as was lately dreaded.

SIR HERCULES AND LADY ROBINSON left Galle for England on the 4th inst., on board the s.s. Donnai, and on the same day the Hon. Mr. Irving, who will be acting Governor till the arrival of Mr. Gregory from England, had the oaths administered to him by the Chief Justice.

BISHOP JERMYN arrived at Colombo on the 2nd instant per Red Gauntlet, and was able to meet Sir Hercules before his departure. His Lordship's arrival was unmarked by any public demonstration. Not only was the usual salute was coming, and when he landed at the Wharf he had to find his way on foot to Queen's House!

INTELLIGENCE from Bushire to the 23rd December gives us the hopeful news that fall of rain during the previous ten days had improved agricultural prospects in the regions round about: and all those who had the means were engaged in ploughing. There was still, however, a great number of poor collected in Bushire, and the charitable contributions from the Residency had been double. Owing to the value of the copper coinage having been reduced, copper coins are not procurable, and bread had to be given out instead.

THE *Rangoon Mail* considers that in Burmah justice is difficult to obtain, and in notifying the arrival of a Deputy Commissioner it takes the opportunity to advise that gentleman to begin his work at once, "for the sooner the public obtain what they pay so heavily to get, justice, the better will it be." Military men, says our contemporary, may make good judges in a newly conquered country, but in Burmah we require something more trained and finished for the bench, than most of the military men in the British Burmah Commission have as yet proved themselves to be.

A MR. CRAMER has been appointed to the Nizam's State Railway; but judging from an advertisement which we notice in a Kurrachee paper, he has not turned up at head-quarters to join his appointment, and the authorities are anxious to know where he has got to. The advertisement to which we refer is from the Executive Engineer's office at Kurrachee, calling upon Mr. Cramer, "if he has gone to Hyderabad, Sind, by mistake," to communicate with the Executive Engineer. Must we suppose that the gentleman referred to did not know in what part of India the Nizam's Dominions lie, or that he had heard of only one place called Hyderabad, and took his passage for Sind without making any enquiry?

LAMENTABLE details continue to be received of the sufferings of the people in the famine-stricken districts of Persia. A writer on the subject says that it ought not to be presumed that the famine has come upon Persia suddenly, for the people of that country have been suffering to some extent from scarcity of food for three years past. Many of the details are heartrending; the misery of people who greedily devour corpses dug from graves must be greater than can well be understood. A Kurrachee paper tells us that the Rev. Father P. Arakelian, Superior of the Armenian Mission in Persia, who has been sent to India to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, has been liberally assisted in Kurrachee. The Rev. Father intends to pay Bombay a visit.

NEWS from Muscat to the 5th January gives us the following information:—An attempt having been made by Ibrahim bin Kais to regain his position at El Khaboorah, His Highness Syed Toorkee despatched reinforcements under Jhoweynee bin Mahomed to the Batmeh Coast. Ibrahim had temporary success, and returned to Sohar. On December 31st, Bede bin Seyf, one of His Highness' commanders, surprised Ibrahim near Sohar, and put his forces to flight with loss of 30 killed and 200 prisoners. Syed Ibrahim retired into the fort. On the 2nd January, the fort of Khabooreh was re-captured by His Highness' adherents, and a fresh garrison placed there. His Highness, who had proceeded to Burka on the 26th December, returned to Muscat on the 5th January.

A LETTER to a contemporary from Tipai Mukh contains the following paragraph :—"The men who came into our Camp surprised every one by their air of cleanness and intelligence; they were sturdy fellows, and appeared to take great interest in everything they saw, especially the arms of our men. The officers' revolvers attracted their special admiration, and a crystal backed watch, showing the interior of the works, elicited loud expressions of astonishment, which was increased when some one proceeded to light done of their pipes with a burning glass. A Looshai pipe is cut out of a thick bamboo, with a fine reed for a stem; half way down the bowl is a plug with a reservoir below to collect the juice of the tobacco. This they mix with water, and administer the pungent beverage to their squaws to impart to their breath a balmy perfume."

THE *Indian Mirror* complains that it has been the policy of the up-country Governments for some time to debar the inhabitants of Bengal from every post of responsibility and emolument, and that in the recent appointments in connection with the Great Trigonometrical Survey Office, Bengali candidates have been rigidly and deliberately excluded. "We would not much care to object to this policy, narrow-minded as we deem it to be," says our contemporary, "if the preference was shown in favour of Hindustanees only, but when Europeans and East Indians are included in the list, we don't see with what justice Bengalis alone should be ostracised. When the posts are to be given by public examination, and when all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects are to be allowed to compete, it simply shows very unworthy feelings to exercise this rigour in the case of Bengalis."

GOVERNMENT has had under consideration a memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3,929, dated 28th December 1871, submitting correspondence relative to the settlement proposed for the Allyar-ka-Tanda talooka of the Hyderabad collectorate, with a recommendation that the proposed rates be sanctioned for ten years from the khureef of 1872-73, from which date he has authorized their introduction, in anticipation of Government approval. The following resolution has been issued from the Revenue Department of Bombay Castle:—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with Colonel Francis and the Commissioner in Sind, in approving the proposed settlement of the Allyar-ka-Tanda talooka of the Hyderabad collectorate; and sanctions its introduction for ten years from the khureef of 1872-73.

CANNOT the Public Works Department be persuaded to refrain from spoiling its noble palace, now approaching completion, on the Esplanade, by crowning the central tower with the preposterous pointed roof which it has been painful to every admirer of stateliness and grandeur in architecture to see growing rapidly of late under the busy hands of the workpeople? Let any one cast up his eyes at this roof, as he turns into Church Gate Road from Back Bay in the morning on his way into town, and he will see that in shape it is exactly like one of those great wedges of Cheshire cheese, with a slice cut out of the top, which greet the eye of the hungry wayfarer in riverside inns at home. We do not know anything else to compare it to; and it is certainly not a thing of beauty. The principal view to be obtained of both the Public Works office and the Post Office is necessarily a side view, and it may well be doubted if any but a flat roof on the central block of either building, or a slightly inclined roof concealed by a balustrade, would look well from the sea or Church Gate Street.

THE *Englishman* proposes that, subject to the check of the writ of *habeas corpus,* the privilege European British subjects in the interior now enjoy of being tried only by the Presidency High Court should be withdrawn as regards such offences as petty theft, cheating, mischief, the minor forms of assault and hurt, trespass, nuisance, &c. Cases under these heads, our contemporary argues, might with perfect safety be left to be dealt with by the inferior tribunal of an English Justice of the Peace. In the same article, the *Englishman* again reverts to the question whether trial by jury ought not to be abolished in India. This time, however, our contemporary, we are glad to see, adds the all-important proviso, "*except in the case of European British subjects.*" We really cannot say whether the natives like trial by jury or not; but, while it is true that the administration of justice in India depends, "not on the good-will of the community, but on the amount of men, bayonets, and gunpowder available to hold the country," what we contend is that the Government which has given the natives a free press cannot, when it is asked to give trial by jury, hold its hand and say a despotism is the only form of rule suited to India.

FROM all parts of Asia we have reports this "winter" of very cold weather. The stations of the Himalayas are being invigorated by sharp frosty weather, from steamy Hongkong we hear of the appearance of ice, and Shanghai tells us that it is enjoying skating. The weather in Bombay is also at present colder than it has been for some years, and we have even noticed promenaders at the bandstand in overcoats and pilot jackets! On Tuesday evening there was a piercing north-east wind, which raised dense clouds of dust, and several pedestrians were to be seen on the Esplanade in overcoats walking at the rate of five miles an hour to keep themselves warm. Residents of ten years in Bombay assure us that they do not recollect such cold weather as we have experienced in the past fortnight, and it seems to be quite fashionable to have a cold. Whiskey toddy, of which we rarely hear in Bombay, has lately been in great request, so much so that the stock of real Glenlivat and Loch Katrine is nearly exhausted. Burruff is a drug in the market, and we hear that a party which went out into the harbour the other night to enjoy the sea breeze and the moonlight, and were supplied with ices experienced such a cool reception from the weather that they now shiver when they think of their provision, and can only compare it to what eating snowballs in Greenland might be fancied to be.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Surgeon A. J. Hojel have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE services of Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Government in the Public Works Department.

CAPTAIN J. G. E. GRIFFITH, Staff Corps, is to officiate as Brigade Major, during the absence of Major Beville, or until further orders.

THE worst symptoms in Colonel Fraser's illness have subsided; nevertheless, his medical advisers have ordered him to leave the Camp at once.

THE Left Wing of H. M.'s 45th Regiment ("Sherwood Foresters") embarked on Monday morning at Madras on board the steamer Arcot for Rangoon.

MAJOR D. H. HICKMAN, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in the current month, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN M. J. J. MIGNON, Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Lieutenant Colonel Miles, whose tenure of office will expire on the 11th instant.

COLONEL W. S. CAHUSAC, Staff Corps, Commandant 16th N. I., has obtained a furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN H. PHILLIPPS, Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer 2nd Cavalry, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

COLONEL ROE, the Adjutant General of the Madras Army, has been rather seriously ill from the effects of a sunstroke, believed to have been got at the Red Hills regatta on the 30th ultimo. He is now somewhat better, but is still very unwell.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. ROBERTS, V. C., 1st Assistant Quarter-master-General, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Garden as Deputy Quarter master-General on the latter proceeding to Europe on furlough. Captain O. J. East, Assistant Quarter master-General, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts; and Captains Heathcote and Collett each get a step of promotion in the department.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

ASSASSINATION OF A PRUSSIAN AT LUNEVILLE.

REPUBLICAN FRACAS IN LONDON.

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE BRIGHTON POISONING CASE.

LONDON, 16TH JAN., 6-10 P.M.

Sir James Coleridge, in continuing his speech to-day in the Tichborne case, contended that the claimant's own story and letters showed that he was not Roger Tichborne but Arthur Orton.

PARIS, 16TH JAN., 8-30 P.M.

A Prussian soldier has been assassinated at Luneville, and Germany has demanded that the assassin should be delivered up.

There is some agitation in France against the proposed tax on raw materials. The discussion on the tax is still continued in the Assembly.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., 1-15 A.M.

The Republicans to night invaded a Loyalist meeting that was being held at the Wellington Barracks, Knightsbridge. They expelled the chairman, smashed the platform, and then retired singing the "Marseillaise." The police remained motionless.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., 9 A.M.

The police have dispersed the meeting at the Wellington Barracks, Knightsbridge.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., 7 A.M.

It is definitely announced that Parliament will be opened by Her Majesty in person.

The King of Denmark has congratulated the Queen on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A contract has been signed by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and Mr. Bischoffsheim for the construction of an Atlantic Telegraph Cable to be laid from England to New York.

Sir John Duke Coleridge will conclude his speech for the Tichborne defence to-day.

Miss Christiana Edmunds, the Brighton poisoner, has been found guilty. She pleaded pregnancy, but a jury of matrons have rejected the plea.

LONDON 17TH JAN.

Mr. William Fawcett has delivered an address to his constituents. In his speech he urged a larger and a more liberal and dutiful attention being paid to the wants of India.

LONDON, 16TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 8 1/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s. 6d.
8¼ ,, ,,	9s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 2⅝d.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 16TH JAN., 1-35 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, but steady.

Total sales	12,000 bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	4,000 ,,
Surats	5,000 ,,
Imports	2,000 ,,
Day's receipts U. S. Ports	23,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8 1/16d.
Oomra	8 3/16d.
Orleans	10¾d.
Uplands	22½d. =10½d.
Hinganghat, steamer named, 9⅜d.	
Gold	77.9½ to 77.10.
Silver	5.1.

The Manchester Market to-day was strong, and last quotations maintained.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

KOOKIE DISTURBANCES IN THE PUNJAB.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

DELHI, 17TH JAN., 5-47 P.M.

Five hundred Kookas have attacked a Pathan village near Loodianah, killing ten people. The Umballa brigade has left Delhi for the disturbed district.

LAHORE, 17TH JAN., 3-35 P.M.

Sixty Kookas have been captured in the Puttiala territory. The rising is collapsing. Further despatch of troops has been countermanded.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT IN BLACK BUCK SHOOTING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AN extraordinary incident occurred this morning whilst I was out shooting with a friend, which I consider is worthy of notice. My friend fired and broke the near fore-leg of a buck running. I afterwards got a shot and broke the near hind leg. The deer then went on for about 100 yards and tumbled head over heels, but, on our going towards him, he got up and bolted *on two legs* at a good pace! Presently we saw four largeish animals in pursuit, whom we at first took for "pyes" or jackals. After a pretty course they bowled over the "buck," and as we did not want the skin spoiled we ran up towards the quarry and found that our allies were wolves. We fired into them, but missed. The wolves then lobbed off, and we left the buck sitting as a decoy for other bucks that were grazing not far off. The wolves, as soon as they saw us going away, came after the wounded buck; he got up and was again run down by two of the pack. We again rescued (?) the poor wretch. The brutes were so voracious that they let us come within eighty yards, so that we could have bagged one or two of their number if we had laid ourselves out for the shikar, but we preferred the buck.

The above occurred in an open "khar" or salt "maidan." The wolves were lying out in the open, trying to pass themselves off for deer, whom they much resembled till they began to move.

PEELER.

12th January.

NUISANCES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a strange fatality, but an indisputable fact, that the Bombay Municipality no sooner undertakes the remedy of one blunder than it falls into another. This must be very disheartening to it, but, at the same time, the frequency of the duty devolving on such as interest themselves in public matters to point out the various defects in municipal administration is a source of great irritation and undesirable trouble. The disrepair into which our roads have fallen has discomposed the tempers of the majority of Bombay citizens; but, as if this evil was not enough, there is another nuisance thrusting itself into the broad daylight, in the shape of the stink baskets, &c., of the Scavenging Department. Any observer may notice, so late as the hour of 10-30 A.M., busy-looking halalcores hurrying, and grimy, loathsome carts creeping, along the streets with their freights. If there is any crying evil which is deplored through the length and breadth of the island it is the Bhungy Corps under the command of Dr. Hewlett. Need I refer him to the *tableau vivant* in a bygone "Indian Punch," which displayed his laudable energy in the constitution of the Scavenging Department, and ask him whether the continued good pay and luxury of a municipal office have at last enervated his once active frame so that his supervision is now not anything like what it used to be?

Returning to the state of the roads, it would not, I think, be a bad idea if the Municipal Commissioner accorded his sanction to Mr. Rienzi Walton's improvising a dummy from one of the springless municipal carts for the purpose of enabling him to frequent a little more the scenes of operations and push on work. The steady locomotion would not interfere with the hatching of any schemes in connection with the Engineering Department, which required, between stages, his immediate consideration.

OBSERVER.

17th January.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—...ick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE BATTLE OF DELHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DELHI, 11TH JANUARY.

THE great battle which was to have come off between General Travers, assisted by General Tombs, against General McMurdo, has taken place, and the latter, after an obstinate resistance, was clearly beaten.

Colonel Fraser, who commanded the Cavalry Brigade of General McMurdo's force, making excellent use of the two hours' start allowed to the defenders, took possession of and blew up a series of bridges which were the only means of passage of the Allipore force; and guns were posted at about 800 yards to play upon the advancing force during their passage. Some misapprehension of the general orders issued arose, and, on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief to inspect the attacking force, it was found that operations had already commenced.

The force under General Travers were accordingly ordered to retrace their steps to Allipore, and re-commence their dispositions of attack.

Colonel Payne, in command of the left wing of the Army, was ordered, with six guns, to cross at a bridge on a road leading from Bugput to Beraree, the 72nd Highlanders, and the 3rd Goorkhas, forming his force—General Tombs to push at first the attack over the bridge on the Kurnaul road, and thus pass over the canal which flowed nearly perpendicular to his advance, and which prevented all forward combined movements on the causeway.

The bridges having been blown up, but not very effectively, three-quarters of an hour were given for repairing them, rather too short a time in the face of the guns bearing on them and on the causeway leading to them.

The banks of the bridge were taken possession of by two companies of the 45th N. I., while about the same time, 11-30, the 20th Punjaubees were ordered to advance in skirmishing order; at the same time four guns were sent on towards the small village of Lypore, to play upon the two defending the passage. Two other guns were opened, one on each side of the road, to clear it from any opposition, and at 12 o'clock the 20th Punjaubees made a dash over the bridge in front of Alipore, and then extended and occupied some broken ground on the right or west of the road. They were followed by the 45th N. I. and 5th Europeans, who formed up as supports—the 45th in a garden to the right, the 5th on the left of the road. Three guns quickly followed and opened fire on the enemy, who, however, had two Horse Artillery guns firing on the bridge at a distance of about 800 yards with shell, and also two large 40 lb. guns a little in front of the village of Surispore.

An advance on the small village of Nanglee having been made, the 65th Europeans crossed, followed by some more guns and the whole of the cavalry. In the meantime the 14th N. I., who had in the morning been sent to occupy the village of Bara Khera, under a misinterpretation of orders, came up on the extreme right, and joined the forces now crossed, and the villages of Nanglee and Kadipoor both were occupied, the enemy having retired to Surispore and Libaspore.

The whole of the Cavalry and six guns now deployed on to the right of the road and advanced, but must have suffered most severely from the guns of the enemy, who were first driven from their occupation of the road by the advance of half batteries at a gallop of the six guns. On this success, they were turned on the two heavy guns at Surispore, and being followed up by a charge of the Cavalry, the capture of the two heavy guns was effected, a most serious loss to the defenders. Here, however, some squadrons of Cavalry charging a line of Infantry were only able to retire with the loss of half their men.

The Cavalry, consisting of four regiments—the 1st or Yellow Bays, the 8th, the Central India Horse, and the 4th Hussars—were formed up in two lines, when two guns of the enemy, supported by a troop of Cavalry, were seen retiring close to the east of the road. Colonel Watson, in command, ordered the 4th Hussars to charge, and, as they formed up on the road about three hundred yards from these guns, he was informed that they were friends, on which the movement was stopped, and the Cavalry were in a mass on the road when the two guns suddenly stopped and opened a quick fire on the Cavalry, causing great confusion and damage. The six attacking guns which were on the right front of the Cavalry were, however, turned on the two so rapidly as to prevent the two limbering before they had been exposed to the fire of the six. However, satisfied with the execution they had done, and glad to get off, they galloped away and were lost in the distance. This little brilliant episode was no sooner done, when there opened in a north-westerly direction, from a village called Bara Khera, which had been left behind on the extreme right, guns on the Cavalry, followed by two from the road from the south, and again by two from the village of Surispore, the north-west. In fact, not a moment's peace was given to the Cavalry for nearly two hours, and the six accompanying guns were turned at times to the front, sides, and rear, and I much doubt whether the Cavalry or the guns could have manœuvred in the ground occupied by them.

The Cavalry were eventually, as information was brought that the village of Bara Khera was held in strength by the enemy, moved across to the east side of the road, where they were somewhat protected by the bank of the road. This was about 2 30 P.M., when it was decided that a force of the 14th and 45th N. I. under the fire of 18 guns, and supported in their movements by the 5th and 65th Europeans, should first attack Bara Khera, and then Surispore and Libaspore, while Colonel Watson should move across to the east between two jheels to protect General Tombs' right, the latter having, with a part of the 20th and 35th N. I., under Major Ross, joined himself to Colonel Payne's Brigade, consisting of the 72nd Highlanders and the 1st Goorkhas and 10th N. I., and assumed command of the attack on the village of Beraree, the extreme right of General McMurdo's forces. Bara Khera, the extreme left, being held only by two guns, the 109th were forced to retire to the Canal Bridge, where they halted and were not pursued further, while in front of Surispore and Libaspore the fight went on in great force, now the attack and now the defence winning ground. The 5th and 65th and 3rd N. I. were opposed at first by the 105th and 109th and 32nd Punjaub Pioneers, and afterward by six companies of the 92nd Highlanders, who were brought from another part of the field, viz., Colonel Walker's Brigade, before Beraree.

Shelter trenches had been skilfully dug along a water course running from the north of Libaspore to the canal, advantage of the ground having been obtained by the defence.

The gardens in front of Surispore were finally captured, and the defence, who had advanced in front of the shelter trenches, driven into them; but there they remained, having placed six guns of the attacking force *hors de combat.* The end of the day saw both parties opposite each other in this position, but had General McMurdo, in place of bringing up the 92nd Highlanders and the 3rd Goorkhas from Beraree, called upon the reserves earlier, the battle on this side would have in all probability been his; but the deprivation of the two regiments left Beraree, a strong position, denuded of all but the 40th N. I., under Major Dandridge, and two guns, to contend with the whole of Colonel Payne's Brigade, assisted by the half Brigade of Major Ross.

So Beraree fell after a very skilful and obstinate defence by Major Dandridge, his regiment, two guns, and a squadron of the 11th Hussars, being made prisoners.

By this time Colonel Watson, with his four regiments, or ten squadrons of horse, was close to the right of the left wing working under General Tombs, when suddenly in front of their advance was seen a regiment of Ghoorkhas of the enemy, who were followed up and charged by the whole Cavalry, and in forming square were surrounded on all sides by the attacking forces, and, though most anxious to cut their way out, were

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ordered by the Umpires to surrender themselves, the option being given them to give their parole, or to be marched off to the victors' camp, where neither rations nor beds awaited them. The band and the colours of the 92nd were captured with them.

On then swept the victorious wing, six guns, four regiments of horse, and four or five regiments of infantry, towards the village of Mokundpore. Close to the latter were descried the squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, who, with two guns protecting them, were followed up so close, that at last Colonel Fraser turned his retreating squadrons four in line and one thrown back on the foremost of the pursuers, but only to assure his own destruction, for the Umpires claimed him as overthrown and routed, on which he surrendered, the guns making their escape.

The men, it now being about 4 o'clock, being very much exhausted, General Tombs would not push his advantage further, otherwise the actual reserve of the defence, consisting of the 11th and 17th N. I., three guns, and two squadrons of the 3rd B. C., must have been cut to pieces, as they filed out in the open plain, close in front of his troops.

Thus ended, considering the casualties, perhaps the bloodiest battle on record, and, though the operations were to have been carried out the next day, all were so done, and the object of the attack so nearly attained, for General McMurdo would have been between two fires early on the succeeding morning, that the operations were brought to a conclusion.

Faults were committed, but were such as will, with a little practice, be in future avoided, while on many occasions really skilful display and dispositions of the forces were made by the several officers commanding.

General McMurdo, it seems to be the general opinion, advanced too far, and, by drawing off the two regiments under Colonel Walker from the defence of Bera-ee, his extreme right, completely compromised himself, while his reserves were never called into action. It would be still more instructive if, towards the close of the Camp, another battle were fought over the ground with nearly the same forces.

Sunday Camp Letter, No. IV.

My dear Editor, you seem to have a conscience and to consider that you are tied down to treat my letters as weekly articles. Now I have tried to point out plainly that the military public peremptorily demands a more frequent supply of readable news from this hotbed of military science, so be kind enough, if you please, to give my really admirable notes a more rapid appearance in your columns.

To begin with, I must tell you that two men have been made very miserable by these effusions. One, a Captain Fitzroy Stephen, who is something in the Railway Volunteers, and consequently wears the very becoming dress of the Kumaon Ghoorka Battalion; and a distinguished officer in the Guides, who dresses in khakee; these come within the description made of the writer of these papers, and have consequently been treated with extreme cordiality or dignified coolness, and are eternally explaining they are not the man. Let me relieve them of the odium at once.

Well, dear reader, I have quite recovered my fall and my temper also, and am willing to apologize for any hurried expressions of anger against those highly educated scientific gentlemen from Woolwich. But, alas! my Canal critic has failed me, and I must leave General Tombs' inspection-day alone, only promising to be doubly severe in my criticism on the 3rd Division in future.

The inspection of the 1st Division by Lord Napier was at first peculiarly trying; the coldest mist that this country has blessed me with had sway till half-past ten, and it was with smiles that we welcomed the morn, as it gilded the tops of the prominent features of our gallant Commander-in-Chief as he watched the 1st Brigade marching to find their enemies of the 2nd Brigade, who had preceded them to take up a defensive position near Beraroo. Colonel Ross, of the 14th Sikhs, commanded the defence, and Colonel Roberts the attack. For three blessed hours the advance was proceeded with, and the enemy delicately felt for, till finally found by Colonel Roberts to be in a damnable strong place—so strong indeed that he declined to have anything at all to say to him, and preferred to give up the command of the Brigade to the chance of meeting so ugly a customer as Colonel Ross is known to be—in fighting of course; personally he is a devilish soldier-like looking man, and some say handsome—but I personally do not like that style of beauty. On Colonel Fraser assuming the command, he acted with his usual headlong manner, which is bound now and again to meet with success. He launched his Cavalry and Horse Artillery in an attempt to turn the enemy's right, and got his guns into a good position, but it remains a moot point whether his rush to this point could have been made good in war. Anyhow he made sport, and deserved credit. A great talkee-talkee was held by Lord Napier afterwards, and both sides told their tale—Colonel Ross's most telling point being that he thought Colonel Roberts was his opponent, and was not prepared for the change of commanders, which did not say much for his appreciation of the deposed one, who, by the way, has gone with some others to look after domestic duties on leave. The Artillery of this Division was well handled, except in one instance, when the guns of the attack drew up with their right flank exposed to the Artillery posted in front of Beraroo. The Infantry in quarter column also persisted in making targets of themselves at 1,600 yards distance, gallantly topping the hills in full view of their enemy, which they certainly would not have done had one gun been shotted.

I have omitted to enumerate one or two errors—very grave errors—committed at different previous times. These are some of them. Is it usual or wise that large squares formed to resist Cavalry should have their immediate front clouded by small rallying squares of skirmishers 50 to 80 yards off only? It looked very pretty and picturesque; but would it not have been as well if they had run into the larger squares or formed squares opposite the angles? Again, Sir, will you tell me why some fixed principle should not be followed in choosing umpires? Verily some of the decisions I have heard given have astounded me beyond expression. The task is a thankless one, and the officers selected should be of high rank or undoubted ability. The reckless and ludicrous way that Cavalry parade about at a walk on an open plain commanded by Artillery speaks volumes for the courage and cool contempt of danger which has ever distinguished our brilliant horsemen, but very little for their knowledge of projectiles. Another little point, my very dear Sir—Do the Brigadiers and Generals happen to know how much front should be occupied by a given number of men? Do they happen to know the proportion of troops who are supposed to occupy the front line when in a defensive position and when making an attack? Perhaps they do; if so, why don't they act on it? If they don't, I will tell them. For defence one-fourth at most, the remainder never in closer order than will allow of an immediate change of front to the right or to the left. In an attack one-third of the force only occupies the front line. Now, Sir, these proportions are greater than what the great Moltke advises—and what do we see here? Why, often three-fourths in the front line and never less than two-thirds; consequently when the front line is turned by a rapid advance of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, there is a jumble, a block, confusion, and irremediable defeat. This of course speaks of your fighting front, and not of the distance that Cavalry videttes and outposts may occupy. But really, Sir, it is very hard that a Volunteer should be placed in this awkward position of teaching Regulars. Perhaps you fancy I have been a soldier—perhaps so, Sir, perhaps—I never deny a pleasant insinuation. The umpire rules have been drawn out, but they seem to want men to work them properly. Now about disabling guns: how many Infantry or Cavalry-men know how to set about this simple work? Shall I tell them how?—Very well, I will, and they can try it in practice here as occasion offers. Breech-loaders—throw a handful of sand or grit down the vent screw—that gun won't do much work for the day, and won't the limber gunners curse you! Muzzle-leaders—knock out the linchpins, take off the washers, and take all away with you—there are some spare ones, but not enough for all the wheels. Again, cut the breeching and tugs of the harness; you will find a knife in the limber-box; or else take away the elevating screws—or, better still, do all of these. Remember, it is hard—very hard—to remove guns with lasso harness, if the wheel horses have been taken away; so don't attempt it in a hurry. Won't the Artillery officers love me for these little hints! but in the service of my country I can bear the malice of the whole five-and-twenty Brigades of Foot and six of Horse Artillery—that treatment of me when I had the fall still rankles in my mind. I might perhaps be thought to slur over the prominent part taken by the Cavalry in these operations—a part which they would never play in real warfare. As videttes, outposts, feelers of an army, their sphere is great; but when the troops are massed in opposition, their action is dead, until the opposing side is defeated, or unless a great sacrifice on their part is needed to stay (and then only for a while) the tide of the onward progress of their foe. To dream for one moment that they can freely range in conspicuous lines or columns over a wide expanse exposed at even 3,000 yards to rifle guns, is, gentle reader, a myth, and it were better that they were set right at once in their error; for when the real thing comes their awakening will be of the roughest kind. It will naturally be a pity that the most conspicuous part of the programme now being played out should be blotted from the sight (of the fair portion of the spectators especially); but if we are in earnest, the sooner it is done the better.

Now for the Artillery again. Are we for ever to see the power of a concentrated fire of guns given up for the frivolous and vicious habit of scattering broadcast over the country this power—[illegible] in the smallest driblets allowed by the [illegible]? Are we for ever and ever to see young subaltern officers of Artillery in charge of two guns meandering with uncertain steps hither and thither, while the experienced and exasperated Captain wildly contemplates the scattering of his command towards the four winds of heaven? Are we enacting a farce or teaching the art of war? Is there no one to tear the mask off this phantom of tomfoolery and show the hideous errors in their natural colours? Am I to see this evil teaching going on?—am I to pen these lines as a Volunteer, in place of ruining myself for ever by speaking the truth boldly in my own name? Verily, at times when I sit sorrowfully on my horse, I feel inclined to risk ruin by acting the part of Paul in Delhi, and being for ever written down an ass.

—*Pioneer.*

OCCASIONAL LA(Z)Y SERMONS.

"Go ye into all the world and do likewise."

BY RAMA GOCULDASS PESTONJEE SULLIMAN, ESQ.,

GRADUATE OF THE BLARNEYSTONE COLLEGE, MEMBER OF THE EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION, CORRESPONDENT OF MOST PHILO-INDIAN SOCIETIES, AND SECRETARY TO ALL THE REST.

The great philologer, Mr. Newton, has wisely observed that of course all educated gentlemen are aware of the fact that the doctrine of Gravity has its due and proper laws, more especially when the historical pomelo falling from the Tree of Knowledge strikes the attentive listener upon the nose. Therefore, with this familiar illustration, I need not more elaborately preface these few remarks on the gravity of that occasion when that worthy pontiff, the Bishop of Bombay, spoke so eloquently of that work which *of* course he must with great perseverance continue to fail to do. But it behoves us, who have the welfare of this great Empire of India deep-rooted in those vital organs where memory holds her sceptred sway, to seize the ecclesiastical opportunity thus afforded and to ventilate these matters in that forum of public discussion, the door of which, as the poet truly says, is ever closed to those who do not knock. This is clear. The Association to which I have the honour to belong makes it an obligatory rule always to discuss everything several times over; thus it will of course be seen that it follows in consequence, just as the night the day, that —— we have much discussion. In fact, I believe it may with propriety be said that one or two European members speak too much, for it is plain that when the natives of this great nation rise to their own sphere it will be by their own specific gravitation to the zenith of liberty and not by the specious gravity of long-winded English gentlemen. But to return:—we left the most venerable hierophant of Mazagon most warmly appealing to the Christian community to overcome heathendom with the English prayer-book. That is doubtless a clever book, but we must remember that we also have clever, much more venerable and most valuable, books. We have our Vedas and laws of Menu, the Upanishads, the Vishnu Purana, the Vishnu Sarma, and the Bhagvat Geeta, to say nothing much of many more among the Hindus. The Parsees have beautiful and most unintelligible, but severely intellectual, books: so have the Mussulmans. But the sacred episcopal minister who hates infidelity among his own people invites us to disbelieve our most admired revelations, to become Atheists and Free-thinkers of the most revolutionary and rebellious kind. The advanced student of philosophy may of course do this, but our own races are too much rooted and grounded in the faith they learned from their respective parents to forsake their beloved ritual. For my part I may with credit affirm, that personally I am above this foolish conservatism, and it is my honourable pride to be a Reformer. I have to do with the ritual of my family and with my spiritual adviser at the domestic crises of my simple life and no more, just as most intellectual and advanced English gentlemen go to church to be christened with baptism, to be married as the Christian Propagation Society ordains, to be buried—and no more. This, I confess, is spiritual lukewarmness; but then we must ask, with how many of our would-be Evangelisers this sort of thing is, as an English poet says—

> "A dream of an Old Faith shrunk to a guess
> Of a Christian Church and Senate and Press
> Which believe they believe it, it more or less."

And that prayer-book has for the present, it seems, only as it were an acting appointment. Now, before educated natives can patronise such a volume, it should be made pucka, and complete with no more further alterations, additions, and revisions; also how can the House of Commons alter the great subject of poojah? There is much that wants discussion and examination on these subjects. So it will be seen, an educated person who is enlisted in the March of Intellect must keep his eyes open to liberal ideas, even although Brahmins and Padres cry "halt." *I* march in the front rank. There can be little doubt that the good Bishop will soon succeed in uniting all the divisions of his own church whose devotion he admires but whose work it would degrade him to touch:—this will soon be accomplished, for it is such easy work compared with the demolishalment of the "false religions of India" and the substitution of the prayer-book, which he confidently anticipates. As the excellent prelate will so soon amalgamate all these divisions by his own strength, perhaps it is not worth while to descant on them at great length. On discussion they will be found to be very numerous and very similar to divisions among those religionists of our own climates who believe in more ancient creeds. Uniformity is so constant in nature and well-appointed Government offices, however, that it is desirable to make all men think alike. This is clear. At present, to judge by the native press of England, the divisions are puzzling; our admirable countryman, Mr. Chunder Sen, however, on the occasion of his mission there, threw much light on the subject of Unity of Faith. The Bishops who are revising those books of the English church will most likely consult him, for his opinion is most valuable on religions. To conclude with practical suggestions, it will be seen that the Society for the Propagation of Christians spends much money on missionaries with whom we have not, as natives of this great country, perfect sympathy. In the first place they are of alien race (*I* am of Aryan race, and am thus connected with the first families). But let us pass on. The Society must get more money and *pucka* departmental organisation and assistance of Government to make this work interesting to educated young men. The reform is easy. Abolish alien missionaries; concentrate the forces and funds of said Society in one place; take comfortable, handsome Municipality-like offices, furnish them with comfortable chairs and desks and all the newspapers; then offer appointments with good salaries with prospect of increase and safe certainty of pension to graduated students—the salaries should not be lower than Rs. 300, (three hundred rupees) per mensem to begin with. So, with liberal stationery allowance, then the well appointed staff of clerks would be writing and studying and discussing this modern prayer-book and such other improvements to be introduced into the poojahs of the country as the head of the new "Theory of Worship Department" might think fit. At present I am told even the Society does not number its letters, nor properly divide them into paras! I, who write a beautiful hand and can be making very good *précis* writing, would as head clerk soon set all that business into proper system. I know many English writers who would gladly accept situations in such department, and thus we might secure for the new prayers manual public respect and consideration. *Now* blackclothed gentlemen and not very young ladies meet and win our respect by calling us heathen and idolators. *Then*, if nothing much got done still there would be plenty got to show. *Now* there is very little of either. But when all is done I think it is a difficult subject, almost as hard to settle as Indian Reform, or Finance, or Municipality administration.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. Bullfinch arrived at Muscat from Bombay on the 28th December.

The Jail at Dhoolia.—We see that there are at present five hundred prisoners in the jail at Dhoolia.

The Bassein Bridge.—We learn that on Saturday several Government engineers inspected the Bassein bridge.

Licences to Hack Buggies.—Up till Tuesday the Commissioner of Police granted 595 licences to owners of hack buggies.

Widow Marriage.—It is said that a widow marriage is shortly to take place in Bombay among the Deccanee Brahmins.

Suits in the Small Causes Court.—During the first two days of this week, 265 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

Shipping Master.—Lieutenant J. Brebner, late I. N., has been appointed Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr. Freeman, deceased.

Postal Notice.—The next mail for Mauritius and Réunion will be despatched on the 22nd instant, via Aden, per P. and O. Company's contract steamer.

The Deputy Magistrate of Broach.—We observe that Mr. Rungrao Bhimjee, the Deputy Magistrate at Broach, has applied to Government to transfer him to Colaba.

Assault.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced Krishna Ooka and Doola Myachund, Marwarees, in the sum of ten rupees each, for assaulting one Succaram Baloo at the Null Bazaar.

The Mamlutdar of Dhoolia.—Mr. Cassinath Mahadew, the Mamlutdar of Dhoolia, whose name in connection with the case of Mr. Venayek Dewakur, late Deputy Magistrate of that place, is so well known, has been transferred to Ahmedabad.

Desertion.—Alex. Parlin, and five other seamen of the ship Ontario, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with deserting from the ship, contrary to section 83 of Act I. of 1859. They admitted the offence, and were each sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

Illegal Sale of Opium.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, three Mussulmans were charged with keeping a house for the sale of a preparation of opium, and with selling the same without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They were each fined five rupees.

The Census.—The *Sumsheer Bahadoor*, an Ahmedabad paper, suggests the advisability of ascertaining the number of married and unmarried persons, and widows and widowers, among Hindoos in taking the census of this Presidency. That paper thinks that this will indicate the social status of the Hindoos.

H. M. S. Lynx, R. N., under command of Captain Keats, Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf, arrived at Bushire on the morning of the 19th instant with the Resident on board. H. M. S. Hugh Rose, B. M., under command of Mr Guthrie, also arrived on the same day, having on board the Resident's establishment.

A New Dhurrumsala.—A wealthy Bhatia merchant, Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, is building, for the benefit of Hindoo travellers, a large and commodious dhurrumsala within the precincts of the Bhooleshwur temple, at a cost of Rs. 25,000 to 30,000. The building is now in course of erection, and will be completed very soon.

Fire.—Yesterday about 12 o'clock, noon, a fire broke out on the fourth-storied house of a Bania, situated in the Borah Bazaar Street, Fort. Smoke was observed issuing from a room, and an alarm being given a large number of natives came to the spot and by their exertions the fire was soon got under. The damage done was trifling.

Cheating and Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mrs Sarah Sadler appeared before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, on Tuesday, and obtained a warrant against a goldsmith named Vishnoo Ramsett, whom she charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust, in respect of two gold brooches, of the aggregate value of Rs. 160.

To-day's Levee.—The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour, consisting of a complete company, with regimental colours, under the command of a European officer, to receive His Excellency the Governor, who is expected to arrive at the Town Hall at 4 P. M. to-day. The band of the 19th Regiment N. I. will also be in attendance.

The Parell Library.—The annual general meeting of the Parell Library was held on the 7th instant in the Native English School, Parell. Mr. Raghoba Krishnaji was called to the chair. After the reading of the report for the past year by Mr. Janardhun Runsord, resolutions adopting the report, appointing office-bearers, and amending the former rules of the library were passed.

The Dhobie Talao Police Station.—A native paper states that the present police station at Dhobie Talao is shortly to be abolished, and the people of the locality intend to petition the Police Commissioner, requesting either to keep it at the same place, or to remove it to some other convenient place in the same division. We believe that it is on account of the high rent of the building at present occupied by the station that the Municipal Commissioner intends to remove it.

The Commissariat Contracts.—Our vernacular contemporary, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, again complains about the way in which the Commissariat contracts are given:—"The time for giving the contracts for the present year is fast approaching, and as it is complained in the mercantile community that these contracts are generally given to certain parties, we hope that the Commissary-General will see that all who have tendered for the contracts are fairly dealt with, and that the interests of the State are duly regarded."

Arrest of a Nest of Gamblers.—Kirpal Ruttonsey and seven other Hindoos, who were arrested by Mr. Inspector Chapman while in the act of gambling in a house at Lohar Chawl, near the Crawford Market, were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee. Three of them were charged with keeping a house for the purpose of gambling, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. The defendants pleaded guilty. Three of them were fined in the sum of seven, ten, and twenty rupees, respectively, and the rest five rupees each.

The case of the soldiers of the 56th Regiment *vs.* the natives of a village near Parbuttee was partly heard before the Railway Magistrate on Monday last. It will be recollected that some of the soldiers of the regiment went out shooting and killed a deer belonging to the inamdar of the village. The villagers came out in a body and the soldiers were very much hurt—two of them being in hospital for some time afterwards. The soldiers have brought a charge of rioting against the villagers. As the case is not finished we shall express no opinion on the matter. It comes on again to-day, we understand.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ships Inspector, 1122 tons, and Tim Whiffler, 1348 tons, both laden with coals for Bombay, left Galle on the 3rd and 5th inst—all well.

The s.s. Patna, Captain G. Beyts, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Moirs, Dr. Johnston, Major Raitt, and twenty deck passengers.

The ship Glanmorganshire, Morgan, master, from London, anchored in our port (Kurrachee) yesterday. She has brought a general cargo, and is consigned to Messrs. Fleming and Co. of our city.—*Our Paper*, Jan. 12.

The following is a list of passengers per s.s. Arcturus from Calcutta:—

For London—Mrs. Blandford, two children and ayah, Mr. Barry, and Mr. T. Macpherson.

For Colombo—Mr. Boase, Mr. Knell, Mr. McCooey, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. W. Sutherland and Mr. Evatt.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, Captain J. C. Babot, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,616 chests of Malwa opium, 539 bales of cotton, 32½ cwts. of E. teeth, and the following passengers:—For Singapore—Mr. Hajee Seedick. For Ceylon—Mr. F. Melvill. For Sydney—Mr. Charles Bradshaw. For Hongkong—Mrs. A. A. de Remedios. For Calcutta—Mrs. Wilkinson. For King George's Sound—Mrs. Barton.

A Native Vessel on Shore at Kurrachee.—We learn that the cotia Futtey Moobaruck, tindal Hassum, with a full general cargo for Bombay, while attempting to proceed out of the harbour yesterday, struck near the Keamaree Groyne, and some of the planks at the bottom gave way. She began to take in water which compelled the tindal to discharge at once. As soon as her bottom is repaired she will proceed on her voyage. Some of the goods have been slightly damaged by salt water, and the owners have taken them into town for the purpose of drying packages and refilling them for shipment.—*Sindian*, Jan. 13.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AT BUSHIRE.

December 19th, H. M. S. Lynx, from a cruize; 19th, H. M. S. Hugh Rose, from a cruize; 20th, ship Iskander Shah, from Calcutta; 21st, H. M. S. Amberwitch, from Busreh and Fao.

Shipping Departures.—December 18th, mail steamer Cashmere; 22nd, H. M. S. Amberwitch.

Vessels in Harbour.—H. M. S. Lynx, Commander Keats; H. M. S. Hugh Rose, Captain Guthrie; ship Iskander Shah, Master Coury.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AT MUSCAT.

December 22nd, mail steamer Cashmere, from Persian Gulf; 25th, H. M. S. Kwang Tung, from Aden; 28th, H. M. S. Bullfinch, from Bombay; January 2nd, mail steamer Ethiopia, from Bombay; 5th, mail steamer India, from the Persian Gulf.

Departures.—December 22nd, barque Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, to Linga; 23rd, mail steamer Cashmere, to Bombay; 26th, H. M. S. Kwang Tung, to the Persian Gulf; January 2nd, mail steamer Ethiopia, to the Persian Gulf.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time. H.	M.	Height. Ft.	In.	January.	Low Water. Time. H.	M.	Height. Ft.	In.
4	55 m	3	8	Thursday 18	11	37 m	3	11
6	5 a	2	3		11	55 a	1	5
5	5 m	2	11	Friday 19	0	37 a	4	1
7	31 a	2	7		...	...	...	...
6	53 m	2	4	Saturday...... 20	1	16 m	1	0
8	41 a	3	3		1	42 a	[illegible]	4
8	3 m	1	10	Sunday 21	2	34 m	0	10
9	44 a	3	10		2	40 a	4	7
9	2 m	2	3	Monday......... 22	3	39 m	1	2
10	26 a	4	7		3	26 a	5	1
9	48 m	2	3	Tuesday......... 23	4	24 m	1	7
11	2 a	5	1		4	8 a	5	6
10	27 m	2	7	Wednesday...... 24	5	0 m	2	0
11	35 a	5	5		4	45 a	5	10

HIGH COURT.—18th January.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

233-70—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry v. J. A Littlewood—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

308-70—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Goswamjee Girdhurjee Maharaj v. Wallibai, widow—C. Tyabjee.—Withdrawn to be dismissed.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gangbai, widow v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

4-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Bhojraj Dessur and others v. Thakersee Dewraj and another.

LONG CAUSES.

241-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E. M. Setna and Co. v. Nowrojee Eduljee Moogasett—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lalbhoy Purbhoodas—C. Tyabjee.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diago Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

918-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joharimull Dulsookroy v Gopalrao Myral—C. Tyabjee.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

HEARING OF CLAIM REFERRED FROM CHAMBERS.

633-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joma Jadowjee and others v. Champa Purmajee and others.

CONVOCATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual Convocation for conferring degrees of the University of Bombay was held in the Town Hall. Proceedings were to have commenced at five o'clock, but long before that hour the room had a thronged and animated appearance. Looking from the south end of the hall, where the Mounstuart Elphinstone statue is placed, the best view was obtained of the scene. In front of the statue a temporary däis was erected, at the top centre of which the Chancellor's chair was placed, and the seats in double rows, reserved for the *ex officio* Fellows, members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, the Deans and Syndics of the University, &c., branched out on each side, forming nearly a semi-circle. Beyond the platform, and down to the door of the Asiatic Society's rooms, the area was filled with visitors, among whom we noticed several well-dressed natives, who had evidently come to witness the success of young scholars in whom they had an interest. Behind the pillars on each side of the hall the graduates and under-graduates of the University took their places, after having been marshalled in the Durbar Room by Mr. James Taylor, the zealous University Registrar. Shortly before five o'clock the band of H. E. the Governor played a march, which indicated the approach of the procession, and precisely at five the entry of His Excellency the Chancellor, together with those who formed the procession, was proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets. At this point, the scene was most picturesque. The forepart of the procession, which entered from the Durbar Room, after marching down the side of the hall, turned up the pathway which ran down its whole length, and then opened up into single lines, through which H. E. the Governor and the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to their chairs on the platform, the audience remaining standing. When the Governor had passed, the procession re-formed, and marched to the accommodation reserved for them, the audience resuming their seats. At the edge of the platform, in front of His Excellency, bevies of ladies were seated; and their gay dresses, mingling with the effect produced by the pillars—which were tastefully encircled with bands of brown, red, black, and blue ribbons, through which occurred at intervals belts of the white fluted columns which were effectively left exposed, emblematic of the Faculties of Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts—and by the bright scarlet robes of the Judges, the puce silk cloaks of the Fellows, the beautiful gold-embroidered suits of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the fine blue silk uniform of the native graduates, the dress of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the more sober looking robes of graduates of home Universities, and the Hindoo and Parsee costumes that were sprinkled here and there—all formed a picture of the most gorgeous description, and represented perhaps the finest spectacle that occurs in Bombay in the course of the year.

The proceedings throughout were very successful, the only thing to be regretted being the evident indisposition of His Excellency, which made hearing his speech a matter of difficulty to those even who were near him and an impossibility to those who were removed to any distance.

The members of the Senate present, and forming the Procession, were—

The Chancellor—His Excellency the Right Hon Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, GCSI, DCS. The Vice-Chancellor—The Hon Mr Justice Gibbs. Deans—K M Chatfield, B A; the Hon A R Scoble; Inspector-General A Wright; the Hon Col M K Kennedy, R E. Syndics—The Rev John Wilson, DD, FRS; R West, M A; C E Fox, M A; J H Sylvester, FGS, AKC; I B Lyon, Esq. Board of Accounts—The Hon Munguldas Nuthoobhoy; T Ormiston, Mem. Inst C E. Registrar—James Taylor, Esq. Chief Justice—The Hon Sir M R Westropp, Knight, B A. Bishop—The Right Rev Leo Meurin, SJ, DD. Judges of the High Court—The Hon Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, MA; the Hon Mr Justice Bayley; the Hon Mr Justice Lloyd; the Hon Mr Justice Melvill; the Hon Mr Justice Kemball. Members of the Legislative Council—The Hon Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, CSI. Educational Officer—Major T Waddington. Fellows—Major-General W F Marriott, CSI; the Rev Ward Maule, LLB; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik; Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq; F F Arbuthnot, Esq, CS; Bhugwandass Purshotumdas, Esq; the Rev Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; N Fernandes, Esq; Venayekrao Vasudevjee, Esq; Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq; William Wedderburn Esq, CS; Rao Bahadoor Dadoba Pandurang; T C Hope, Esq, CS; W Dymock, BA; A N Hojel, Esq; Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, Esq; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, MA; the Rev Charles Gilder; the Rev D C Boyd, MA; Narayen Vasudevji, Esq; Colonel A Davidson, RE; Dhirajram Dalpatram, GGMC; Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq; G S Vesey FitzGerald, Esq; W Gray, MB; Captain H F Hancock, RE; Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL B; Narayen Daji, GGMC; Shantaram Nayaran, Esq; the Rev J A Willy, SJ, DD; Atmaram Pandurang, GGMC; Bhickaji Amroot Chobe, GGMC; James Burgess, MRAS; S A De Carvalho, GGMC; John Connon, MA; Commander G T Robinson, I N; Nowroji Furdoonji, Esq; the Rev L Bodoano, S J; Hurrichund Sadashivejee, Esq, Assoc Inst CE; D S Kemp, Esq, TCSL; W F Knapp, Esq; T E P Martin, Esq.; Nana Morojee, Esq.; Alexander Rogers, Esq, C S; Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq; the Rev J S S Robertson; Rahimtulah Mahomed Sayani, MA, LLB; Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali, Esq; G Atkinson, BA, Serjeant-at-Law; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq; Eduljee Nusserwanjee, GGMC; Sydney Smith, MD; Gunputrao Bhasker, Esq; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq; Kahandas Muncharam, Esq; Nanabhoy Haridas, LLB; Nakhoda Mahomedally Rogay, Esq; Shantaram Vithal, LM; Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq; and Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, who carried the mace.

The members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Hon M K Kennedy, RE, rising, supplicated the Grace of the Senate as follows:—"Mr Chancellor,—On behalf of Narayan Babajee Joshi and Gungadhur Ramkrishna Kirane, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Chancellor put the question—Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of the other candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts. The Dean in Medicine, Inspector-General A. Wright, supplicating for the candidates in Medicine, and K. M. Chatfield, B.A., Dean in Arts, supplicating for the candidates in Arts.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Chancellor—I present to you (naming the candidates and their college) who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree of (stating the particular degree) to which I pray they may be admitted."

And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words:—"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the names of the candidates and their colleges) to the degree of (mentioning the particular degree); and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the candidates with the certificates of their degree.

When all the degrees had been conferred, the Chancellor presented to Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Nanavate, B.A., LL.B. of Elphinstone College, the Manockjee Limjee gold medal, of the value of Rs. 200, for his essay on the subject selected for 1871, viz., "The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the land systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces."

The Chancellor also presented a prize of books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering, of the value of Rs. 150, to Gungadhar Ramkrishna Kirane, of Poona Civil Engineering College, being the part of a prize founded in honour of the late James J. Berkeley, Esq.

Mr. James Taylor then stepped into the centre of the platform, and read the following report and declaration of the degrees just conferred:—

I hereby declare the following degrees this day conferred:—

Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

Second Class.

Narayan Babaji Joshi..........Poona C. E. College.
Gangadhur Ramkrishna Kirane..Poona C. E. College.

Licentiate of Medicine.

First Class.

Robert Bedford..................Grant Medical College.
Tribhuvandas Motichand Shah...Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Jeronimo Accacio DaGama ....Grant Medical College.
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak....Grant Medical College.
Kasam Virji Patel ....Grant Medical College.
Domingos Braz Valles ....Grant Medical College.

Bachelor of Arts.

Second Class.

Gopal Vinayak Bhanap ....Deccan College.
Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar ....Deccan College.
Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan.Elphinstone College.
Framji Mancherji Jamaspasa ..Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar..Deccan College.
Keshav Vaman Kirtane........Deccan College.
Janardan Sundarji Kirtikar ...St. Xavier's College.
Vithal Bhau Lad ....Elphinstone College.
Ganpat Venkatesh Limaye ....Deccan College.
Michael McDermott............St. Xavier's College.
Sadikali Fraidun Mirza ....Elphinstone College.
Simon O'Shaughnessy..........St. Xavier's College.
Ganesh Pandurang Thakar ....Deccan College.

Master of Arts.

Second Class.

Yashvant Vasudev Athale......Elphinstone College.
Barzorji Edalji Modi ....Elphinstone College.
Raoji Vasudev Tulu ....Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following Report:—

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 10th January 1871.

The report states the principal results of the University examinations, the endowments to the University, and the more important changes and academical events of the past year.

Examinations.

Matriculation Examination.—At this examination, held in November last, 840 candidates were examined, of whom 227 passed the examination.

The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools:—

34 by Elphinstone High School; 23 by St. Mary's Institution, Bombay; 18 by Ratnagiri High School; 14 by Poona High School; 11 by Ahmedabad High School; 10 by Surat High School; 10 by Baba Gokhaley's School, Poona; 9 by Kattywar High School, Rajkote; 9 by Deshmukh's English School, Poona; 8 by Poona Free Church Mission Institution; 8 by Belgaum Sirdars' High School; 7 by Rajaram High School, Kolhapore; 6 by Dhoolia High School; 6 by Bombay Proprietary School; 4 by Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 4 by General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 4 Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay; 4 by Ahmedabad English Mission School; 3 by Ahmednuggur High School; 3 by Hyderabad High School; 2 by Nassick High School; 2 by Robert Money Institution, Bombay; 2 by Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla; 2 by Diocesan High School; 2 by Fort High School; 1 by Poona Civil Engineering College; 1 by Guzarat Provincial College; 1 by Kurrachee High School; 1 by Sawantwadi English School 1 by Bishop's High School, Poona; 1 by Parsee Superior School; 1 by Surat Mission Institution; 1 by Bombay Scottish High School, Fort; 1 by Hyderabad Mission School; 1 by Sharanpore Mission School; and the remaining 12 had been under private tuition.

Of these, 55 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 22 in Latin, 4 in Portuguese, 61 in Marathi, 71 in Gujarathi, 4 in Canarese, 1 in Hindustani, 2 in Persian, 5 in Sindhi, 1 in Bengali, and 1 in French. 157 candidates were Hindus, 36 Parsis, 12 Portuguese, 10 Europeans, 3 Indo-Europeans, 6 Sindhis, 2 Muhammadans, and 1 a Bengali.

First Examination in Arts.—There were 127 candidates, of whom 32 passed the examination. Of these, 14 were from Elphinstone College; 13 from Deccan College; 2 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; and 3 from St. Xavier's College, Bombay. 24 were Hindus, 4 Parsees, 2 Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Muhammadan. Of the 32 candidates, 18 selected Sanskrit as their second language, and 14 Latin. In special subjects of the examination, 21 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 9 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—Fifty candidates were examined, of whom 14 passed, all in the second class; 10 being Hindus, 2 Europeans, 1 a Parsee, and 1 a Sindhi (Muhammadan). Of the candidates, 5 were from Elphinstone College, 6 from Deccan College, and 3 from St. Xavier's College. Three selected Latin as their second language, 10 Sanskrit, and 1 Arabic. Of selected subjects, 14 passed in Political Economy, 2 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 3 in Analytical Geometry, 11 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 8 in History, 1 in Chemical Physics, 1 in Inorganic Chemistry, and 2 in Differential and Integral Calculus.

Examination for the Degree of M.A.—There were 3 candidates, of whom one passed the examination in the second class; he was a Hindu, and came from Elphinstone College. He had selected Sanskrit as his second language.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 2 candidates from the Government Law School, who failed to pass the examination.

First Examination for L.M.—There were 17 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 9 passed the examination; 4 were Hindus, 3 Portuguese, and 2 Parsis. One was placed in the first division, and the rest in the second division.

Examination for the Degree of L. M.—There were 6 candidates from Grant Medical College. They all passed the examination, 2 in the first class, and 4 in the second class; 2 being Hindus, 2 Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Khoja (Muhammadan).

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 17 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 12 passed the examination; 9 were Hindus and 3 Parsis. One was placed in the first division and 11 in the second division.

Examination for the Degree of L.C E.—There were 7 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 2 passed the examination in the second division; both were Hindus.

University Prizes.

The Mangaldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—The period of three years during which this fellowship was held by Shripad Babaji Thakur, B.A., having expired on the 1st October last, it was conferred by the Syndicate on 11th November on Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtae, L.M., M.D., of Grant Medical College, the only candidate who is now in England preparing to compete for a commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—For this prize two competitive essays were sent in on the subject of "The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces," and the medal was awarded to Manekji Nasarvanji Nanavati, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

For the Bhugwandass Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship there was only one competitor—Raoji Vasudev Tulu, B.A., of Elphinstone College, to whom the scholarship was awarded.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—Six competitive poems on the subject "Suttee" were sent in, and the prize was awarded to Hamilton Aitken, B.A., of Deccan College.

The Jagannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two scholarships—one of Rs. 25 a month and one of Rs. 20 a month—were respectively awarded to Hariram Uttamram Bhat, of Surat High School, and Krishnaji Govind Oka, of Poona High School.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship was awarded to Dulabhji Dharamshi Ved, of Elphinstone High School, from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1872.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, was awarded to Luis DeSa, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. A second scholarship of the value of Rs. 150 a year, resulting from the lapse of the last year's scholarship, was awarded to Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, also of St. Mary's Institution, for having obtained the second place in Latin at the Matriculation Examination.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Ramchandra Hanmantrao Bevur, of Belgaum Sirdars' High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Canarese language.

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship was adjudged to Tribbuvandas Motichand Shah, of Rajkote High School, from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1872.

The Ellis Scholarship was awarded to Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, of Deccan College, for his having passed the B. A. Examination with the highest marks in English.

The James Berkley Gold Medal.—This prize was not awarded, as of the candidates who passed the L.C E Examination, no one was especially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing, a condition specially attached to the endowment. A prize of books of the value of Rs. 150 was, however, awarded from this endowment to Gangadhar Ramkhrishna Kirane, of Poona Civil Engineering College, on the recommendation of the Examiners.

The Chancellor's Medal for 1871 was assigned to the Honours Examination in Languages at the M.A. Examination, but was not awarded, as the successful candidate only passed in the second class.

Regulations.

During the period under review, regulations for the Chancellor's Medal and the Arnould Scholarship, and certain additions to the mathematical studies both at the F. A. and B. A. Examinations, and an alteration in the number of terms to be kept in Arts Colleges for the F.A. Examination, were made by the Senate and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Endowments.

The Arnould Scholarship.—The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund offered on the last Convocation day to the University, in behalf of the native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of this University, a sum of Rs. 6,000, in Government 5 per cent. securities, for awarding annually from the interest thereof a scholarship of Rs. 25 a month to the candidate who passes the examination for the degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country offered to the University, through Government, a fellowship in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay on the following condition:—"A sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the under-graduate who passes with the highest marks in honours at the B. A. Examination, on the condition that he should continue his studies at one of the recognized colleges, and shall present himself at the M. A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University." At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize.—The Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government promissory note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a prize or prizes annually to the successful student or students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy." At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September last, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

In conclusion, the Syndicate take the liberty of intimating to the Fellows on this occasion, their intention to submit to the Senate the draft of an address proposed to be presented to the Chancellor in view of his retirement in course from the Government of Bombay.

The Chancellor's Speech.

His Excellency the Chancellor, who was received with great applause when he rose, then said—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—An indisposition which I have been suffering from may prevent my speaking loud enough to enable all to hear me on the present occasion, and I fear that, difficult as it always is to make the voice heard in this room, even if my words should reach those who are nearest to me, on this occasion what I want to say to the younger members of this Assembly will fail to reach them. As this is the last time, however, on which I shall have an opportunity of presiding over your meeting, I have thought that I would be wanting in respect to you and in duty to the University if I devolved this task upon my friend the Vice Chancellor—if I did not give the last advice I shall have it in my power to give to those around me, and make my acknowledgments to the authorities of the University, who have made, during the whole time I have held office with them, the duty of Chancellor practically a sinecure—if I did not, on the last opportunity I will have, express the pleasure I feel in presiding over your meeting and the sympathy I have with the occasion. To you, Sir, (turning to the Vice-Chancellor) I may say that I cannot omit this opportunity of thanking you for the assistance you have give me on many occasions, and for the zeal, activity, and judgment with which you have always fulfilled the duties of your high office. The distinguished scholar who held the same post which you, Sir, now fill, at the same time when I arrived in this country, has now been appointed to preside permanently over the most distinguished of the academic institutions of his native country. And, Sir, to your predecessor I would equally tender my warmest acknowledgments, and I am sure I speak only the opinion and the sentiment of every one around me when I say that we are all glad to see Dr. Wilson once more amongst us—(applause)—re invigorated and young, and looking as desirous to fulfil the same loving labours which have marked his course hitherto in the promotion of the welfare, moral and social, of the population of India. (Applause.) Before, Sir, I make those observations which will more fittingly correspond with my last address to you, there are some practical remarks affecting the younger members of this University—practical matters of detail—to which I would desire to call your attention. From the reports that I have perused to-day it appears that in some respects the position of this University is satisfactory. As regards the matriculation examination it is satisfactory to find that there are fewer failures this year than in the year immediately preceding it. There are 41 less candidates than there were last year, and yet 95 more candidates have passed, showing that the young men who have come up to begin their studies at this University have come up better prepared; and it is a source of unmixed gratification, I am sure, to every one who has the interests of this University at heart, to remember that this increased success has been attained not by our lowering our standard, not by requiring less information or less knowledge from the candidates—for we have maintained our standards as rigorously as ever—but because the institutions throughout the country for training young men for a career in this University are happily fulfilling the objects for which they were established. (Applause.) I may say that nearly every other fact that has been disclosed to me by a perusal of the record of the past year was a subject of gratification, but there is one point upon which I desire to offer a few words of warning and counsel to those who come to this University to receive their academic honors. I believe that it is too much the practice of the young men who come up to this University to be content with their first success. I find that out of 116 who have attained the degree of bachelor of arts, 24, or about one-fifth, have proceeded to the degree of master of arts. Of these 24 masters of arts only six have obtained honours of the first class; of 25 in the ranks of the bachelors of law only five have obtained first-class honours; of 10 licentiates of medicine only five have attained to the first-class; while of the 6 who have obtained the degree of licentiate of civil engineering, not one has obtained first-class honours. The result of this has been that the Forbes medal, founded in 1868 in connection with the degree of bachelor of laws has never now, during the course of four years, been awarded to a single student; and the gold medal which it was a pleasure to me to offer to the University, and which the Senate did me the honour to accept, in connection with the degree of master of arts, again, for the second year, has been unawarded. Now I argue from this, and I think it may be fairly inferred, that most of those who come to this University are content to look upon the first honours they obtain as the only object for which they had enrolled themselves as students. They look upon their first success merely as a kind of certificate which shall enable them to obtain preferments and emoluments, and they do not seek the highest University honours for the sake of the learning and the culture that accompany them. Now, as I have said, I think this matter will be a source of deep regret to everybody who has the interests of Bombay University at heart. A very illustrious citizen of London erected in the city a fountain together with a place upon which the weary porters could rest their burdens. Upon this place was the motto, "Rest and be thankful." Now it appears to me that the junior members of this University treat the learning they acquire very much as the overloaded porters treat the weight upon their back. They look upon it as something that the sooner is got rid of and deposited the better, and their motto, like the weary labourers', becomes "Rest and be thankful." I would implore my young friends not to look upon the honours they receive here in that, I would almost say sordid, light. It is introducing into the beautiful temple of learning the spirit of the market and the exchange. I would rather have them consider that the honour they obtain when they are made bachelors of arts of this University is but the first step in the ladder of learning—that it is only their probation—is only that which will fit them for obtaining greater honours—that which shall fit them for holding closer communion with the illustrious spirits who have communicated their thoughts to us in the writings which it is the delight of the wisest and best among us to study. I would have them consider that the benefits which the University confers are ill-represented merely by that parchment which I have handed to them to-day which shall be to them the certificate of a certain proficiency; but I implore them to remember the words I addressed to them, that "ever hereafter, in their life and conversation, they will show themselves worthy of the distinction which the University has conferred upon them." (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, do not let me be misunderstood. I do not wish them to undervalue the distinction as a thing which has a certain value in the eyes of the world, and as marking them only for scholars and well read men, whose only duty is to confine themselves to their books. The very fact that we give prizes and honours shows that it is not merely the literary or intellectual value we look to, but also that it is a noble way in which young men may be trained to do good and useful service to the State. It is in this respect that I look to this University as an institution day by day conferring the widest and the greatest benefits upon this city and even this nation. It is not merely that it is spreading among a vast class of the population knowledge which was before unattainable by them, but because it is fitting a large class of men to render public services to their country. I have often thought that Europeans here are too much given to cut everything with a European hand—that our legislating, the spirit of our administration, is not sufficiently imbued with that spirit which those who are natives of this country, and who love the land of their birth, would desire to see. (Applause.) Therefore I am glad to see a class of men growing up who, to their knowledge of the wants and wishes of their own country will combine the intellectual culture and the more sober habits of thought which a European education implants. I believe it is in this—in fitting a class who in the future will administer, I hope at no distant day, and largely administer, too, the interests of this great country in every department, administrative or judical, that the great and permanent advantage which will be obtained from the University will ultimately be found. (Applause.) There is another great advantage, I think, to be obtained from a university education. It is difficult to tell you, gentlemen, of the influence on European society which the fact of belonging to the same University has ever been found to exercise. One man confers benefits in science or arts upon his countrymen, and there are hundreds who say, and say with pride, "I was with that man of Oxford," or "I was at the same College with him." Now, in this country, where you have so many religious and social distinctions which separate one from another, it must be of incalculable importance that there should be established among you this bond of brotherhood and feeling that you belong to the same *Alma Mater*, to which all are admissible, and which I am perfectly certain will produce a feeling of co operation among you similar to what the same sentiment has produced in England. (Applause.) It was my desire to thank you who have been associated with me in the direction of this University, and also at the same time to offer some words of counsel and advice to the members of the University, and there remains to me only one more duty—a painful yet a necessary one, and that is, upon this my last appearance among you as your Chancellor, to bid you farewell. I cannot look forward to a life at home in indolence. Such a life would be antagonistic to my habits or inclinations; and I trust that I may look forward, if I am spared, to the opportunity and happiness of devoting some years yet to come to the advancement and enlightenment of my fellow men. (Applause.) It may be that, I shall yet have it in my power to render some service to the country the affairs of which I have for the last five years administered, and have an opportunity of showing the lively interest I shall ever continue to take in the welfare, moral and social, of this country. I have said that I believe one of the greatest benefits of this University is that it is educating in your midst those who will hereafter be able to devote themselves, in the various walks of life, to the service of their country, and I may well conclude this my last address to you by the assurance that even at a distance, separated from you as I may be by seas and land, you may one and all, in your efforts to advance the true interests of your country, rely upon my cordial co-operation, and anything I can do for the promotion of the wellfare of the people of India will be willingly, and I hope usefully, done. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen of the Senate, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and members of the University, I conclude with the academic wish, "*Floreat Academia;*" and with these classical words I wish you all a long farewell. (Great applause.)

His Excellency the Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause, again rose and pronounced the convocation dissolved.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at the regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE GOCULDAS MOHUNJEE.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs.20,000. The Commissioner dismissed the petition for want of prosecution.

RE DEWA SANTA.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 5,500. The insolvent appeared to have spent double the amount of his income and the Commissioner, to mark his displeasure, adjourned the petition without protection for two months.

RE HORMUSJEE DOSSABHOY.

A Parsee priest appeared to oppose the insolvent's application for an interim order, on the ground that he (insolvent) was a damaged character, had been in jail, had applied twice before for the benefit of the Act, and was well known to the police. He filed his petition four or five months ago, but did not proceed with it. The Commissioner refused the application. Insolvent had done nothing for the last four months after filing his petition; and as a warning to others who adopted a similar practice, namely, filing their petitions and then doing nothing, his Lordship dismissed the insolvent's petition.

RE BELLA RANDALL.

The insolvent applied for an order of protection from two or three Marwaree creditors. The application was not opposed and was, therefore, granted at once.

RE BHANJEE NUNDOO.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The insolvent had compromised with both Mr. Rimington and Mr. Pannett his liability in respect of calls made by the liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation, but the official liquidator declined to sanction the compromise. He now claimed Rs. 27,000, and insolvent was, therefore, obliged to apply for the benefit of the Act again, having withdrawn two former petitions in the hope that the compromises would be sanctioned. The application was granted.

RE HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, for the insolvents, applied for an adjournment. The liabilities were about fifteen lacs of rupees, but insolvents had succeeded in settling with creditors for about ten lacs, and hoped to be able to settle with the rest, some of whom resided in England. An adjournment was granted for four months.

RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

The insolvent applied for a final certificate. The application was heard and opposed on the last Court day, and the Court reserved judgment.

The Commissioner said yesterday he was not able to give judgment as he expected he would be able to do. There were some matters of procedure which it was necessary to enquire into before giving his decision.

Mr. Marriott, for the opposing creditors, said he would like to mention a point before judgment was given.

The Commissioner said it was a curious thing that, since the Act came into operation, the first application of this nature was heard five years ago.

Mr. Marriott suggested that counsel might be heard again on the important points involved in the case.

The Commissioner thought it would perhaps be necessary to hear counsel on both sides on the point, whether or not the notes taken at the previous hearing could be used at this. Unfortunately, the only case on the subject his Lordship could find was one reported in 20 Law Times Reports, *in re* Philips, of which he could not find a copy.

Mr. Marriott said he had got a copy and would lend it to his Lordship.

The Commissioner directed that the case should stand over until the next regular Court day; and he would, meanwhile, inform counsel if it was necessary that the proceedings should be gone into *de novo*. The difficulty arose from the question not having been raised here on any previous occasion. His Lordship did not know if there was any case in point in the reports of the Calcutta Insolvency Court; and asked Mr. Taylor (who was sitting in Court) if he knew there was any.

Mr. Taylor said he had a book containing reports of insolvency cases.

The Commissioner said he had consulted Sir Charles Sargent, who seemed inclined to take the same view of the matter that his Lordship did; but it was an important matter, and, if necessary, his Lordship would let the counsel know whether the point should be argued again.

RE CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSEY.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the insolvent, renewed an application for a protection order. It was made on a previous occasion, and time was given to the opposing creditor to reply to an affidavit filed by the insolvent. The grounds urged in opposition were such as should be reserved for the hearing of the case; and no cause was shown why the protection order should not now be granted.

Mr. Marriott, in opposing the application, said insolvent had made a similar application three times and had failed. His petition had once been dismissed, and he had filed another. He never produced his books or papers; nor did he hand over any property to the Official Assignee. He had attempted to cheat the opposing creditor, and now, in the present affidavit, he tried to mislead the Court. The opposing creditor had treated him with the utmost leniency, and yet he went and filed a vexatious suit in the High Court against him. In every possible way, from 1865 down to the present time, the insolvent's conduct had been such as not to entitle him to any consideration from the Court. He was arrested after considerable difficulty, as he had been concealing himself in Bombay and elsewhere; and if he was discharged from jail, it would not be easy to bring him before the Court again.

Mr. Taylor argued that assuming every word urged for the opposition to be true, it only furnished grounds to be brought forward at the hearing of the case, and not for refusing a protection order. Such an order it was in the discretion of the Court to grant, and the Court would not exercise its discretion in keeping an insolvent in perpetual imprisonment. There was clearly intense enmity on the part of the opposing creditor towards the insolvent, and every passage in his affidavit bore evidence to his vindictive feeling. The insolvent had been already three months in jail; and the ground on which his Lordship refused a protection order on a former occasion was that he had dealt in shares. The opposing creditor's affidavit contained only general assertions; and the Court had before it simply an oath against oath.

The Commissioner said this was a third application by the insolvent for an interim order. The ground of his Lordship's refusal on the first occasion was that insolvent had not given such an account of his transactions as he was bound to do. For the second application, no fresh ground was shown, and it met the fate of the first. The third and present application was backed up by an affidavit in which, if it were true, it seemed to his Lordship that a very satisfactory account was given of the securities deposited with and held by the opposing creditor. That was met by an affidavit made by the opposing creditor in reply. His Lordship was of opinion that the insolvent had tried to keep the Court in darkness as to the true facts of his case. He had acted on this occasion as he had acted on the previous occasions; and his application was refused.

Mr. Marriott applied for the costs of his appearance.

Commissioner—I think this is a case in which I should give costs.

RE MERWANJEE BEJONJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for an opposing creditor.

Mr. Marriott said the opposing creditor Ameenabee, a Mussulman lady, was a judgment creditor for Rs. 7,099; and notwithstanding that sufficient security was offered her, she declined to accept the security and now appeared to oppose. His Lordship would find this was a rather singular insolvency. There were ample assets to meet the liabilities; and the present procedings had been rendered necessary by the conduct of the Mussulman lady abovementioned. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 29,424, while the assets were Rs. 78,343. Insolvents had delivered over to the Official Assignee Rs. 4,200 worth of shop goods. The personal debts of the insolvent Merwanjee were only Rs. 8,743, while his good and bad assets amounted to Rs. 44,990; and he had laid out in the firm in all a capital of Rs. 1,31,200. Insolvents are in business as dubashes, and it was for the benefit of the creditors that they should be at liberty to carry on their business.

Mr. Starling, for Ameenabee, said his client's claim was for Rs. 6,422; and when she sued insolvents, they denied their liability altogether. It appeared on their own books that they owed her Rs. 5,941, and they refused to pay even that sum. They denied their debt, but afterwards consented to a decree for Rs. 5,941. They offered to give in security a debt due to them by their sister Dhunbaee, but she entirely denied her liability, and stated that, on the contrary, she has a claim against the firm. Insolvents had practically pleaded guilty to the charge of having made made away with the security and transferred it to one Manockial Goculdas; and their only defence was that they offered it to the opposing creditor in the first instance. Now, Mr. Starling's contention was that, after his client got the decree, insolvents had no right to make over a valuable security to another person. Insolvents were not partners; their partnership was dissolved some time ago; and they had shewn no reason why a protection order should be granted them.

Mr. Marriott was heard in reply. It appeared the security in question was transferred to Manocklal on the 21st December 1872, and the schedule was filed on the 13th inst.

The Commissioner said he did not think there was any ground against the second and third insolvents; and as to the first, the explanation given was satisfactory. A protection order was, therefore, granted to all the three insolvents.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to the following among other insolvents:—Crustnarao Wassoodew, liabilities Rs. 67,597. Francis Santo and others, cultivators, liabilities Rs. 2,795. Jaffer Currim, a fire-wood dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,379. Hajee Vullee, a dyer, liabilities Rs. 2,000. Abdoolally Fazoolally, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 9,669. Jehangir Pestonjee, shopkeeper, liabilities Rs. 1,870. Raghunath Ramchunder, a writer, liabilities Rs. 1,500. Atmaram Pranjeevundas, a mehta, liabilities Rs. 16,343. Assoo Fuckeera, a tile-turner, liabilities Rs. 7,273. Pestonjee Hormusjee Mama, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 7,650. Hajee Ahmed Yacoob, a horse dealer, liabilities Rs. 18,249. Withuldas Davidas, a broker, liabilities Rs. 2,920. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee, a broker, liabilities Rs. 23,000.

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THE CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

THE following is the plaint in this important case:—

The suit is preferred for the purpose of causing to be set aside an order whereby the undermentioned lands assessed at Rs.200-5-7, and valued at Rs.2,003-7-10, have been directed to be brought under the operation of the Bombay Act I. of 1865, in such a way as to alter the assessment and render my ownership and enjoyment unpermanent, although the said Act is not applicable to such lands; and also for the purpose of having my permanent right in the said lands and the above assessment thereon established.

Here follows a list of 27 wargs (*i.e.*, estates), 21 being muli worgs, and 6 gueni worgs, assessed at Rs. 200-5-7.

I have from time immemorial paid the above assessment, and enjoyed under a permanent right the possession and proprietorship. The defendants had no authority to interfere therewith. Nevertheless, they have issued an order applying (to the lands) the Act I. of 1865, although the same was not applicable to them, and altering the assessment in such a manner as to render my proprietorship and enjoyment unpermanent. I therefore pray that the said order may be set aside, and my permanent right and the aforesaid assessment established over the said lands.

The assessment above mentioned is Rs. 200-5 7, the tenfold value of which is Rs. 2,003-7-10.

The cause of action arose on or about the 26th day of March 1870.

(Sd.) VAIKOOT BAPOOJEE.

(COPY.)

Seal.

Kowlnama [Lease] to the Ryots and Khooshbash people (in the Dakhan and in other places usually meaning a holder of land at an easy quit-rent) of the talooka of Ankola, &c. To wit:—In the late administration of Tippoo, the ryots having absconded in consequence of villainy (practised on them), all lands have been lying waste. Therefore, the following order is hereby issued to promote the future cultivation of the lands, and to give assurance to the people. Should any ryot cultivate lands, no assessment will be demanded in excess of the "kadim beriz" (the ancient fixed money assessment), and the levy of "albhat," which was collected during the former Government, is also prohibited in future. Should any person cultivate lands, jumabundy (the annual settlement of the revenue upon the lands of a village) will be made on a liberal scale, in proportion to the produce, at the rate of one fourth of the assessment for the first year, half of the assessment for the second year, three-fourths of the assessment for the third year, and the full assessment for the fourth year. Therefore, the ryots should come and cultivate their respective lands. (From this) no departure will be made by the Sirkar.

(Signed) T. MUNRO,
Collector of Canara.

The date the 26th day of March 1800.

Seal.

Kowlnama to the Ryots and Khooshbash people of the talook of Ankola, &c. To wit:—A kowl having been applied for, for the cultivation of waste land in the said talook, an order has been made for carrying on the cultivation, the particulars of which are as follows:—The cultivated lands which are included in the jumabundy (settlement) made in the year Sidhyarti (A.D. 1800) being excepted, the particulars of the amount to be received on the remaining culturable waste lands according to the old "kadim rekha sist" (ancient fixed assessment) are as follows:—As regards those villages in the Ankola Panch Mahal, in respect of which kowls have been formerly granted according to the rekha together with the pati, the same is kayam (permanent or perpetual) as regards the rest of the village. It is as written below:—

FOR RICE-LANDS.

For the year in which produce has been derived from waste land after cultivation .... Half.
For the second year .... Full.

FOR GARDEN LAND.

From him who prepares a new garden (assessment) will be received according to the sist on rice land.

If a garden, which has run to waste, be cultivated, (assessment) will be received at the rate of rice-land assessment for three years, because it will take three years for the part lying waste to be prepared into a garden.

After that period (assessment) will be received at the rate of garden-land assessment.

Where three-fourths of a garden has run to waste, and there are fruit-bearing trees therein, if such a garden be prepared, rice land sist will be received.

The gardens at present included in the jumabundy (settlement) being excepted, there are those which have been caused to be written off as waste. From these a deduction has been made under the name of "hari mara." If on inquiry they are found to be productive gardens, sist, pati, &c., will be fixed on them in the same manner as has been done in the case of other persons.

MIRJAN AND OTHER PLACES, on rice-land, if cultivated.
For the first year—Assessment equal to a half of the rekha.
For the second year—Full, according to the rekha.
For the third year—Addition will be made to the rekha at the rate of falam annas 15 per hon on account of the pagdi and chakravantige.

According to this, the annual assessment is kayam (permanent or perpetual). More will not be received.

FOR GARDEN-LANDS.

If new gardens be formed out of the Sirkar waste—

(*a.*) Cocoanut garden, that is to say, koppal. From the year in which produce has been derived,
First year .... Nil.
Second year .... One anna.
Third year .... Three annas.
Fourth year .... One quarter of a falam per every tree.

In future, (assessment) will be received at the rate of a quarter falam annually.

(*b.*) If soopari garden be newly laid out, rice-land assessment as written above is kayam (permanent or perpetual.)

(*c.*) For old gardens, the produce of which has diminished;
For koppal or cocoanut gardens from the date of application,
First year .... Nil.
Second year .... One anna.
Third year .... Four annas.
From the fourth year, invariably (assessment) will be received at the rate of a quarter falam.

(*d.*) If soopari gardens lying waste be cultivated, rice land assessment for three years; as it will take three years for the waste part to be made into a garden.

According to this, it has been fixed. If the *Moolgar* (*i. e.*, the proprietor) of each garden is present, the same will be given to the *Malik* (the proprietor or Moolgar) himself. If he is not forthcoming, it will be granted to such individual as may apply for the same. The kayam tirva (permanent assessment) is a quarter falam for each tree, [a coin of which 12½ make a rupee.] No addition will be made to it. After the grant of cultivation note to the applicant, if the Moolgar appears within twelve months, and if the said individual (the Moolgar) pays to the Darkhastee (the applicant abovementioned) the cost incurred [by the latter] in improving the garden and in addition by way of nazerana (fine) one year's kayam tirva (permanent assessment), the garden shall be given to the Moolgar himself. If he appear after the expiration of twelve months, then the Moolgar has no need (right?) It will be confirmed to the Darkhastee kool (the person who made application as above).

(*d.*) Where a soopari garden has fallen waste by three-fourths, and there are upon it productive trees, if such a garden be prepared, the rice land sist only will be received.

There are cocoanut and soopari gardens which, without being included in the present jumabundy, have been caused to be written off as waste. From these, a deduction has been made under the name of "hari mara." If, on inquiry, they are found to be productive gardens, sist, pati, &c., will be fixed on them, in the same manner as has been done in the case of other individuals.

In accordance herewith, in those villages in which there is rice and garden land, &c., lying waste the same shall be granted to the first [or original] Moolgar. If the said individual is not forthcoming, such of the ryots of that village as may make an application shall be granted the same on application. If the Moolgar or the villagers do not want it, any person of other villages, &c., who may make application shall be granted the same on application. It does no matter if every ryot, after cultivating land registered in the present year's jumabundy [in his name] takes up other waste land to cultivate for his profit. But if he, from considerations of profit, throw (his) old land waste and cultivate waste land at other places for which kowl has been issued, he will have to make good the loss that might occur in connection with the old lands. Knowing this to be true, you are to cultivate the vast extent of land which has not been included in the jumabundy, and live happily, paying the above assessment according to the particulars above.

(Signed) THOMAS MUNRO.

The date the 27th of March 1800.

Seal.

4th January, Sidhyarti Samiritsar, A.D. 1800.

To Govindrao, the Tahsildar of the talook of Sadasiveghar.

Compliments,—The village of Ankola is being surveyed for the purpose of making an azmaish (an estimate of the produce or extent of land.) It is, therefore, likely that the ryots will be discouraged in consequence. A proper notice is, therefore, to be given to the ryots that the assessment will not at all be increased by reason of the survey being made; and that the azmaish is made for the purposes of the Sirkar accounts, and not for raising the assessment. You are to inform the ryots properly that they need not become excited on any account whatever. The ryots are to be further informed that in places where the sist (a fixed money assessment) on the ryot is found to be heavy, there will be a remission made. But the beriz (the fixed amount of assessment on any land) will not be increased.

* * * * * * * *

(The remaining portion refers to the payment of persons that may be employed upon the survey, and such other particulars not relevant to the question at issue.)

(Signed) T. MUNRO.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

IMPORTANT TO UNDERWRITERS.

CANJEE DWARKADAS V. PURSHOTUM KESSOWJEE.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, before J. O'Leary, Esq., First Judge, the above case, which was heard on three or four occasions before, was disposed of.

Mr. Gokaldas, pleader, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Manisty, of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, for the defendant.

Mr. O'Leary, in giving judgment, said—This was an action to recover the value of certain goods alleged to have been lost in the ship Calcutta Merchant, on a policy of insurance, dated 9th October 1870, underwritten by the defendant to the amount of Rs. 1,000. The goods were the property of the plaintiff. The voyage was from Calcutta to Muscat, and the loss was the alleged jettison of 323 bags of rice. The pleas for the defendant were as ultimately settled—(1) That there was no proof of the shipping of the goods; (2) that there was no proof of the loss as alleged; and (3) that by the custom of Bombay, the owner of goods jettisoned for the safety of the ship and general cargo should get his general average claim adjusted and paid by the various persons liable to contribute, and only call on the underwriter for his own proportion of the loss. To the first plea, the plaintiff replied by the production of the bills of lading signed by the nacoda for 500 bags of rice. To the second, by the production of a protest, purporting to be made by the nacoda at Muscat, dated 9th July 1870, and to be made before Her Brittanic Majesty's Acting Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, and bearing his seal, wherein the jettison of 323 bags of rice, the property of the plaintiff, was stated. And to the third plea he replied that the law, as laid down in *Dickenson* v. *Jardine*, 3 L. R. C. P., 639, was clear, and the underwriter was bound to make good the loss, and was left to recover the general average from the contributors, and that no such custom as that alleged could be the foundation of a legal defence; and he further denied the existence of such custom as alleged. As to the first plea, I was at first inclined to think that, there being nothing in the case to cast any doubt upon the fact of the shipment, the bill of lading was probably sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a finding on the issue raised on this plea. However, having more carefully considered the law as laid down in Arnould, 2nd Edition, p. 1314, it appears at least highly doubtful whether a bill of lading containing a clause (as this does) weight and contents unknown, is, as between the shipper and underwriter, sufficient *prima facie* proof of shipment. On the issue raised on the second plea, it was very ingeniously argued by Mr. Gokaldas that the protest, though it would not be evidence in England during the lifetime of the nacoda, is in India, owing to the operation of section 39 of Act 2 of 1855, admissible on the ground that the nacoda was at the time of the trial "*bona fide* and permanently beyond the reach of the process of the Court, or could not, after diligent search, be found." As to this contention the questions seem to be—Is the witness, it being admitted that he is alive, permanently beyond the jurisdiction? Has diligent and unsuccessful search been made for him? And is the statement in the protest, one made against the interest of the person making it, or in the ordinary course of business? No evidence was given of any search having been made for the nacoda. The presumption is that he is leading from Calcutta to Muscat, and might be found at the former port; and, considering a recent practice of this Court, I am not prepared to say that he is, when at Calcutta, beyond the reach of the process of the Court. Again, as to the nature of the statement, it appears to me that a statement by the master of a ship made at the port of discharge, relative to goods which he knows he has shipped, but is unable to deliver, to the effect that they were jettisoned, cannot be considered as against his interest, inasmuch as it would tend to throw the greater portion of the loss on the owners of other goods in the ship; and as to its being made in the ordinary course of business, I think a careful consideration of the law, as laid down in Taylor, sections 630 to 643, will show that the statement, "Not being made contemporaneously with the acts to which it relates," wants the chief element necessary to bring it within the rule, namely, that it should have been made at or about the time of the act deposed to, and at all events before any question of an adverse claim founded on those acts, could have arisen. As to the third plea, the case of *Dickenson* vs. *Jardine* appears to me to be a complete answer to the plea. I do not think the custom was proved in the way required to support the defence, and even if it had been, I think, on the authority of the same case, it would afford no answer to the action. I am glad the parties have expressed an intention of taking the opinion of the High Court on the important and doubtful questions raised in this case. Plaintiff nonsuited.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING IN COTTON SHIPMENTS.

THIS case, Mooljee Thackersey against Mowjee Khemjee, which has been pending before the Senior Magistrate since the 7th November last, was yesterday finally disposed of. It was in effect a charge against the defendant of having attempted to pass Indapore and Sholapore cotton, known to be inferior qualities in the Bombay market, marked with the letters N. C. F., which letters mean New Compta Fair. There was very little dispute about the facts, because it is known that Indapore and Sholapore cotton so called are only classified in the English market as Compta. The defendant had received advances upon his representation that they were of a quality superior to what the cotton ultimately turned out to be; but had it not been for the late Franco-Prussian War, it seemed as if the cotton would have realised the amount to which advances had been made upon it. The magistrate said he would be very glad to send up a case under section 415 of the Penal Code, charging with cheating, if he thought it would be possible to get a conviction; but there were great difficulties, as he had found in previous cases, and in this case he thought that the difficulty of proving the identity of the cotton upon which an advance had been made in Bombay with the cotton sold in Liverpool, charged to be the same cotton, would be insuperable. If people chose to make advances upon cotton without seeing what they got for their money, they would very likely be taken advantage of. Another course open to the complainants, and others similarly situated, would be to deal with honest men, who would be found the best security in the end, and that was a matter which lay in their own hands. The maxim *caviat emptor* was not in favour in Bombay with firms who make advance upon consignments to England, but those parties would have to learn, at whatever cost, that, if they made a bad bargain, they must, like other people, abide the result, or claim and recover such damages as they could in the civil court, to which the magistrate referred them.

Case dismissed, and defendant discharged.

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE 4TH QUARTER OF 1871.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Public Health Department, 8th January, 1872.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—In the quarter ending 31st December 1871, the total number of deaths amounted to 4,120, or, exclusive of still-born, to 3,914 against 4,234 in the first quarter, 4,127 in the second quarter, and 3,789 in the third quarter. It is also less by 116 than the corresponding quarter of 1870, but 57·8 more than the average deaths of the fourth quarter during the preceding twenty years.

The healthiest week in the quarter was that ending 28th November, when 274 deaths were registered, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 17·41 per 1,000. The greatest number of deaths were registered in the week ending 14th November, when 321 deaths were recorded, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 20·44 per 1,000. The average annual rate of mortality in the quarter was 19 173 per 1,000, as compared with 20·740 of the first, 20·216 of the second quarter, and 18·560 of the third quarter of the year, and against 18·888 per 1,000 of the average rate of the corresponding quarter in the preceding twenty years, and 19·7 ll of the fourth quarter of 1870.

The calculations of the above rates of mortality are based upon the population of the city as given in the Census Return of 1864, when it is stated to have amounted to 816,562 persons.

2,092 deaths were registered as having occurred among males, and 1,822 among females, being in the proportion of 114 males to 100 females.

Of the above, 2,060 were born in Bombay, 1,809 elsewhere, and in 45 cases, the places of birth were unknown.
2,5?2 bodies were buried.
1,097 „ were burnt.
2 5 „ taken to the Towers of Silence.

The subjoined table will show the deaths, including still-born, registered under the different headings, according to the nomenclature published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
General Diseases.				
A.	558	632	624	1,814
B.	191	197	197	585
Local Diseases	455	364	471	1,290
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	106	134	119	359
Accidents and Violence	25	18	24	67
Unspecified Causes	1	3	1	5
Grand Total	1,336	1,348	1,436	4,120

Note.—Section A includes small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, remittent fever, ague, simple continued fever, cholera, diptheria, hooping-cough, mumps, influenza, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyæmia, puerperal fever, &c.

Section B includes rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cancer, tumours, lupus, rodent ulcer, leprosy, scrofula, purpura, scurvy, anæmia, chlorosis, general dropsy, beri-beri, &c.

During the quarter, small pox carried off 28 persons against 308 for the first quarter, 512 for the second quarter, and 73 for the third quarter of the year. It is also less by 24 than the corresponding quarter of 1870, but 4·6 more than the average of 20 years.

From measles there were 21 deaths, being 35 less than the first quarter, 129 less than the second quarter, and 29 less than the third quarter of the year. It is also less by 8 than the corresponding months of 1870, but 8·6 more than the average of 20 years.

1,712 persons died from fever, or 102·3 less than the average, but 298 more than the first quarter, 26 more than the second quarter, and 185 more than the third quarter of the year. It is also more by 318 than the corresponding quarter of 1870.

Of these, 7 deaths were registered as having occurred from simple continued fever, 342 from ague, and 1,363 from remittent fever, or 335 more than the deaths from this cause during the fourth quarter of 1870.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 41, or 237·8 less than the average of 20 years, and 156 less than the corresponding months of the previous year. It is also less by 105 than the first quarter, 8 less than the second, but 14 more than the third quarter of the year.

Diseases of the nervous system account for 478, or six more than the corresponding quarter of 1870. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 314 deaths, which is 278 less than the corresponding months of 1870. From diseases of the digestive system 405 deaths were registered, being 12 more than the third quarter of the year; out of these, 11 died from diarrhœa, or 69·5 less than the average; and 214 from dysentery, or 69 7 more than the average of 20 years.

The percentage of deaths to population is ·47, and is made up as follows:—

Diseases.	Per cent per Population.	Per cent on Deaths for quarter.
Small-pox	·00	·7
Measles	·00	·5
Fever	·21	43 8
Cholera	·00	1·0
All other causes	·26	54·0
	·47	100·0

The mortality from cholera, fever, and from all causes, per 1,000 of population, was in the following localities:—

From Cholera.		From Fever.		From All Causes.	
Parel	1·99	Parell	6·56	Parell	13·28
Colaba	·26	Kharatalao	3·75	Kharatalao	9·03
Phunuswar e	·17	Mandvee	3·59	Koombarwada.	7·27
Koombharwara, Girgaum, Kamateepora	·04	Worlee	3·52	Kamateepoora.	6·56
		Koombarwada	3·20	Mandwee	6·53
		Chukla	2·84	Chakla	5·93

The deaths from violence amounted to 67, which is 6 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 7 more than the third quarter of 1871. 19 persons were drowned. 13 were poisoned. 1 was hanged by judicial sentence, and 34 lost their lives from various accidents.

Amongst all races and castes the deaths registered were as follows:—

Buddhist and Jains	178	Jews	6
Brahmins	128	Native Christians	149
Linguets	6	Indo-Europeans	4
Bhattias	61	Europeans	49
Hindoos of other castes	1,861	Negro-Africans	31
Hindoo out-castes	189	Chinese	2
Mussulmans	1,008	Other and unknown races.	7
Parsees	235		

The table on page 7 shows the mortality from different causes, and the meteorological conditions in Bombay, during the 13 weeks ending 26th December 1871.

The number vaccinated during the same time, as I learn from the returns furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 2,130; of these 1,715 were successful, 258 were doubtful, and in 157 cases the operation failed.

Mortality by Weeks, and Meteorological Condition of Bombay during 13 Weeks.

Week Ending		Fever. Intermittent.	Simple Continued.	Enteric.	Remittent.	Colic.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Cholera.	All Causes, exclusive of Still-born	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of Population.	Barometer.	Temperature of Air.	Evaporation.	Dew-point.	Relative Humidity.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Total fall of Rain.
October	3	17	...	...	102	...	11	16	9	304	19·24	29·830	80·6	77·1	75·8	·857	11·5	0·C4
„	10	20	...	...	97	...	9	9	9	307	19·55	·816	81·6	78·0	76·7	·853	8·2	0·C4
„	17	27	...	...	87	...	12	17	2	285	18·14	·808	81·3	78·1	76·9	·869	7·6	0·13
„	24	12	2	...	93	...	16	15	8	285	18·14	·835	82·0	76·5	74·4	·787	7·4	0·C4
„	31	30	3	...	94	...	7	15	4	277	17·63	·828	80·1	74·4	72·0	·775	9·5	...
November	7	27	1	...	111	...	6	13	3	281	17·89	·872	81·0	73·4	70·0	·710	8·8	...
„	14	25	...	...	128	...	6	15	...	321	20·44	·786	80·9	74·2	71·3	·742	14·6	2·15
„	21	18	...	...	128	...	5	14	2	312	19·86	·910	80·0	76·2	74·7	·842	9·2	0·82
„	28	32	...	...	96	...	4	11	1	274	17·44	·894	80·1	73·9	71·4	·756	7·7	...
December	5	27	...	...	96	1	6	12	3	280	17·83	·899	78·9	73·2	70·8	·770	7·7	...
„	12	24	1	...	110	...	9	27	...	315	20·05	·927	78·4	71·0	67·5	·699	8·7	...
„	19	29	...	...	120	...	8	22	2	312	19·86	·981	78·3	70·8	67·4	·698	9·0	...
„	26	41	...	...	103	...	9	16	...	299	19·04	·962	76·0	68·9	65·3	·705	11·0	0·C3
13 Weeks	...	329	7	...	1365	1	108	202	43	3,852	18 86	29·799	79·9	74·3	71·8	·774	93·0	3·28

The annual rate of Mortality is calculated upon the population of the City (816,562) as given in the Census Returns of 1864.

Details of the various work performed by the Health Department will be found in the returns.

It will be seen that there has been a serious falling off in the number of notices and summonses served during the quarter under the sanitary clauses of the Municipal Act. This has been occasioned by the inspectors of the department having been engaged in work connected with the Contagious Diseases' Act and in serving the Wheel Tax schedules.

At the end of last quarter 509 prostitutes had been registered, according to the rules laid down by Government, and during the 4th quarter 275 additional names have been placed on the general register, of which 35 were new arrivals in Bombay.

Prostitutes of the following castes have been registered during the quarter:—

Hindoos of Caste.		*Hindoo Outcaste.*	
Agree	1	Dher	10
Bhundaree	9	Mahar	20
Brahmin	1	Maang	2
Bunia	3	Purwarree	4
Bhoee	1		36
Dhungar	2	*Mahomedans.*	
Kamatee	2	Arabs	7
„ Phoolmalee	6	Memon	1
Kolatee	1	Mussulman	67
Marwarree	1	Seedee	3
Malee	4		78
Murathi	97	Christian	8
Purbhoo	1	Native Christian	3
Rajpoot	10		11
Sonar	2	Jew	5
Shimpee	1		5
Sootar	1	Hindoos of Caste	145
Thakoor	1	Outcaste	36
		Mahomedans	78
		Christian	11
		Jew	5
	145		275

77 Prostitutes were found to be under 20 years of age,
169 do. do. between 20 and 30 years of age.
29 do. do. 30 and 40 do.
275

19 Prostitutes had at the time of registration resided in Bombay less than one month.
44 ...... under 1 year.
39 ...... „ 2 years.
26 ...... „ 3 „
13 ...... „ 4 „
20 ...... „ 5 „
114 ...... „ 5 „
275

The following return will show the occupation, either of the woman herself, or of her father or family:—

Beggar	4	Musician	2
Blacksmith	2	Policeman	8
Bullock-driver, Dairy-man	15	Sweet-meat seller, Confectioner	1
Clothier, Silk-worker or Weaver	3	Tailor	5
Domestic Servant	16	Teacher	1
Gardner, Flower-seller, or Cultivator	71	Washerman	1
Goldsmith	2	Watch-maker	2
Grocer	11	Wood-worker	2
Horse-driver, Dealer	3	Wool-cleaner	1
Labourer	45	Writer, Accountant	3
Leather-worker	1	Unknown	43
Liquor-seller	6		268
Maritime-man, Boatman	2	Daughters of Prostitutes	7
Merchant, Trader	2		
Military-man or Pensioner	16		275

54 or about 20 per cent. were married.
86 „ 30 „ unmarried.
135 nearly 49 „ widows.
275

Among the unmarried were 14 Morlees or Priestesses of the shepherd god Khundoba, and two Jogwans or Votaries of the goddess Yellamma.

I am glad to see that the necessity for establishing a Magdalen Asylum and Foundling Hospital in Bombay has been ably advocated by Mr. Ardasir Framji Moos in his very interesting Journal of Travels in India, and I trust that Bombay will ere long follow the good example set to it by Madras.

Mr. Ardasir, in speaking of the Magdalen Asylum at Madras, says—

"It is a pity that no institution of this kind has yet been opened in a city like Bombay, remarkable for its wealth and reputation for establishing charitable institutions.

"It is strange that while, through the munificence of our Shettias, Bombay contains several benevolent institutions, not one of this character has been founded.

"With it the foundation of at least one Foundling Hospital is also urgently needed to save the lives of innocent children who are destroyed to conceal the shame and guilt of illicit intercourse."

I hope that the subject will attract the attention of Government and also of the public, and that some place of refuge for those wretched prostitutes who only take to this loathsome calling from sheer necessity may be provided.

The following statement will show the average number of prostitutes attending the weekly examination, &c:—

1871.		Average number of women attending weekly examination.	Number of Prostitutes found diseased and sent to Lock Hospital.	Number of Prostitutes reported to Magistrate for non-attendance at weekly examinations: Summoned.	Convicted.
Number of Prostitutes on General Register on 30th September	509	...	...	...	...
Number added in Oct.	176	733	77	a	a
„ „ Nov.	73	636	37	131	77
„ „ Dec.	26	624	67	47	28
	784	...	181	178	105
Less names removed from Register during quarter	17	...	...	...	...
Total, on General Register on 31st December 1871	767	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.—Of these, 34 were fined Rs. 25 with one week's imprisonment, one was fined Rs. 25, another 10, and 3 were fined Rs. 5 each; 66 were warned and discharged.

One inspector neglected during November and December to keep a record of the number of prostitutes attending the Examination Office with the old form of ticket.

I am certain that the strict enforcement of weekly examinations is absolutely necessary, and that it will be attended with the best results. Dr. Partridge says, in a letter to me:—"I do not think that there can be any doubt that the weekly examinations are productive of good. I have not had any European women at all in hospital for a long time, and among the natives it is very rare to get a bad case. The only one which has come lately, came from Elephanta, not Bombay"

I am glad to see that the attention of the public has been called to the presence of the large quantities of entomostraca, infusoria and other animals that have been found in the Vehar water, and that the necessity for filtration of it before distribution has been pointed out.

I have constantly impressed upon the late Commissioner and Captain Tulloch the importance of this subject, but the very heavy outlay necessary to effect this object deterred them from bringing the matter prominently forward in the face of the financial difficulties of the last few years.

The present gathering ground of the rain-fall at Vehar covers an area of about seven square miles, and although under sec. 91 of Act II. of 1865, it is not lawful for any person to erect any building, shed, or other structure for the purposes of dwelling, or manufacture, trade, or agriculture, within the limits of the watershed of the Vehar Lake, or to extend or alter any such structure heretofore existing within the said limits, or to apply the same to purposes different from those to which it has hitherto been usually applied, or to carry on any operation of manufacture, trade, or agriculture, in any manner whereby any injury may arise to the said lake, or the water of the same may be fouled or rendered less wholesome; yet there is nothing in the Act to prevent the practice that obtains of allowing cattle to graze within the above limits, or to compel the owners of the ground to collect and burn before the rains set in the dead leaves from the trees, or the rank vegetation growing within the above area; the consequence being that year by year the lake receives a large addition of organic matter in the shape of animal and vegetable impurities, which it should be our strictest duty to prevent. I am strongly of opinion that the whole area of the gathering ground that supplies the Vehar Lake and any other lake that may be hereafter constructed, should be purchased by the Municipality, and that it should be enclosed by a high wall, and that an establishment be sanctioned for the strict conservancy of its surface.

The dead vegetable matter in the lake, and the offensive mud and vegetation left exposed on its margins, ought to be removed and deposited in a place from which they could not be washed back into the lake, as recommended by Dr. Leith's committee, and in my opinion no more time should be lost, but a speedy decision should be arrived at as to the best mode to be employed with a view of getting rid of the suspended impurities in the lake.

It is evident that the fine copper wire gauze now put over the valves at the delivery tower in the lake is insufficient for this purpose, and I believe that a system of downward filtration will be found to be the only practical and safe remedy for the removal of these matters.

If this point be conceded, it will be for the engineering authorities to determine the best situation for the filter beds.

The Army Sanitary Commission, in its memorandum dated the 7th August 1868, indicated the principles of what ought to have been done in the case of the Vehar Water Works. As this memorandum was published during my absence in England, I am not certain whether it was circulated to the Bench, but I now in any case desire to call the attention of the Justices strongly to it, contenting myself with extracting the recommendations made by it. They are as follows:—

(1.) That means such as those stated in the memorandum be taken to preserve the water in the Vehar lake as far as possible for decaying organic matter proceeding from the gathering ground or from the margins of the lake or from conduits.

(2.) That all water supplied to Bombay be drawn from the lake through fine wire screens so as to prevent floating matters and fish entering any conduit, and that such water in all cases be sand filtered and passed into a covered pure water tank or reservoir in immediate connexion with the filters previous to distribution through the mains.

(3) That the filters and covered pure water reservoir should be at the Bombay end of the pipe conduit if practicable—the contents of the covered reservoir should be equal to a day's supply of the population.

If this recommendation be carried out, Cumballa Hill would appear to be a situable suitation for the filter bed and covered reservoir.

In the meantime, I advise all persons who can possibly afford them to provide themselves with filters for domestic use. There are some excellent ones now in the market made of the so-called magnetic carbide of iron and no family should be without one.

As the lake falls, it is more than probable that the water in it will become increasingly charged with suspended impurities, and no time should be lost in rectifying a mistake of original construction. During the past quarter the deaths from dysentery have been 48 3 per cent in excess of the average for the past twenty years, and from whatever cause this may depend, one of the greatest safeguards will be found in the use of pure water.

There are two other crying evils which must be speedily decided by the Bench.

The first is what I have before termed the pernicious drain emptying into Back Bay at Sonapore, and the second is the continuance of the outfall for the discharge of all the night-soil collected in the native town into the harbour at Carnac Bunder. There is only one way to remedy the first evil, and that is to intercept the drain by carrying a sewer down Queen's Road across Girgaum and Khetwadee into the low-lying sewer between Bellasis Road Bridge and Lovegrove Sluices.

A sewer for this purpose would solve one of the greatest difficulties we at present have to contend with, viz., the drainage of the low-lying area of Girgaum, Chowpatee, and Khetwadee.

These districts are at present those in which cesspools abound, and which have always suffered most severely from the ravages of cholera, and I earnestly trust that Government will accord its sanction to the annual contribution towards the drainage scheme being devoted to this purpose.

The other subject is one, as I pointed out in my report for the fourth quarter of 1870, which must be dealt with speedily, as Government, in its resolution 391 C. W 1,3?8 of 1870, dated 4th July 1870, intimated its intention of compelling the removal of the Boree Bunder night-soil tanks by process of law.

Captain Tulloch has, as I stated in the above report, perfected a plan by which the night-soil can be safely and speedily carried out of the city, and the sooner the Justices face the question of the expenditure that will be necessary for this or any other scheme by which such removal can be effected, the sooner will this blot upon our municipal administration be removed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. J. E. HOWARD was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court, N. W. P, on the 11th January.

THE Maharanee Sharnamayee of Cassimbazaar has granted a donation of Rs. 200 for the erection of a bridge on the Vickanallah, a streamlet about a mile distant from the Pandoosh Station.

WE are glad to learn that Baboo Ananda Mohan Bose, M. A., passed in the first division at what is called the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge. According to the report in the *Times* there were altogether 402 candidates for the examination, of whom 228 were approved, the first class containing 161 names, and the second class 67. Baboo Ananda Mohun had, as a matter of course, to take up Latin and Greek. —*Indian Mirror.*

DACOITS ON THE RAILWAY.—A correspondent informs us that "the Government dak trolly, which was proceeding with mails to Azimgunge, was thrown off the rail last night (11th instant) on the 4th mile of the Nulhatty Branch Railway, and a gang of highway robbers armed with *latties* suddenly rushed over the trollymen and the mail guard and *looted* the mail bags The attempts made by the trollymen, who were six in number, and the mail guard to protect the mail were unavailing, since they were all of a sudden struck with *lattees* and confounded at the sudden attacks made on them. One man and the mail guard are wounded, two ran away, and no clue to the rest is yet traced. The Deputy Magistrate of Moorshedabad and the police inspector at Nulhatty are on the spot and are investigating the matter —*Indian Mirror*, Jan. 15.

IN a shooting match with Snider Rifles at Meean Meer between five officers of the 55th Regiment and five of the 37th Regiment, seven shots each, at two hundred, four hundred, and six hundred yards, the former won by twenty-two points, scoring 318 to 296. Colonel Hume, of the 55th, headed the score with a total of seventy points.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS IN SIND.—Sir William Merewether and General Addison are now at Jacobabad, where the former will remain till the end of this month. The latter will return to Kurrachee after completing his inspection of the troops on the frontier. The Judicial Commissioner is now travelling in the Shikarpoor districts. Colonel Lambert, the Collector of Kurrachee, is moving in the Dadoo talooka, of the Sehwan Division. Captain Le Mesurier, Superintending Engineer in Sind, is, we are told, on his way to Kusmore.—*Sindian*, Jan. 13.

THE WINE-MAKING MISSIONARY.—The *Indian Daily News* says—"We have been requested to contradict the statement that has been made to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Varnier, who has succeeded in manufacturing wines and spirits from indigenous products, has been struck off the roll of missionaries of the S. P. G. The Diocesan Committee of the Society would wish to do so, though we should think they will find it difficult to punish a man whose only crime has been that he has happened to benefit the country. His experiments were concluded long years ago, and how they can be urged as interfering with his usefulness as a missionary now, we cannot perceive. We believe the reverend gentleman is already in communication with an eminent continental firm to part with his patentee rights."

ROAD FROM ATTILI TO TADAPALLIGUDEM.—The Government have sanctioned the contribution recommended by the Board of Revenue of Rs. 20,000 from the Cocanada circle to that of Rajahmundry in aid of the construction of a road from Attili to Tadapalligudem.—*Madras Times.*

THE TRANQUEBAR CHURCH is in a bad way. A correspondent tells us that the veil of that temple is rent, and that a yawning fissure runs nearly right round its singularly shaped roof. This damage is due, it is said, as much to the discordant psalmody that prevails in the sacred edifice every Sunday, as to that more convenient scapegoat the late cyclone.—*Ibid.*

THE MADRAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts, for the week ending 30th ultimo, for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 48,419; goods, &c., Rs. 66,220; aggregating Rs. 1,14,640, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 137. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1870 were Rs. 1,34,081, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 171.

A TREAT.—The sons and daughters of the married portion of the European constabulary were last Saturday afternoon treated by the Deputy Commissioner of Police with free tickets of admission to the Maidan Theatre and to a dinner on their return.—*Englishman*, Jan. 15.

ROBBING THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.—Information was given to the police on Thursday last of an extensive robbery in the house of the Chief Justice. The property stolen consisted of watches, chains, rings, and other jewellery, valued at Rs. 2,200. Several of the servants belonging to the establishment have been given into custody.—*Ibid.*

LIBERALITY.—Last Thursday, Prince Golam Muhammad, of Rassapagla, with his usual liberality distributed a large sum of money and a quantity of clothing to the native poor of Calcutta at his dwelling-house. There were no fewer than 8,000 recipients of his charity. The crowd was so great that the assistance of the local police was required.—*Ibid.*

VOLUNTEER BALL AT CALCUTTA.—The F Company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps gave a ball in the Town Hall on Friday night. The hall was very prettily decorated with evergreens, flags, trophies of arms, &c., and at one end there was a large canvas painting of the Royal Arms with the motto of the corps, *Defence not Defiance*, the work of Mr. Freyberger. At the other end of the hall in the gallery the band was placed. There was a large number of guests, and dancing was kept up till half past 3 o'clock in the morning.—*Ibid.*

WE (*Pioneer*) see that Mr. Robertson's name is being connected with the Paumben Channel, harbour improvements, &c. But what of Mr. Townshend? Mr. Robertson came out last cold weather to "my dear Lord Napier," and went home again. Mr. Townshend came out in the hot weather to Ceylon, examined the Paumben Channel, Galle Harbour, the Colombo dockyard, &c., and reported on them. Mr. Robertson has now come out again this cold weather to "my dear Lord Mayo," and people at once begin to connect his name with the harbour improvements, &c.!

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d. do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
„ demand	1s. 11 5 8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 1/2d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 1/2d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in	Bottles	Lime Pickle, in	Bottles
Mild ditto	ditto	Nepaul Chilly	ditto
Cashmere ditto	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles	
Bengal ditto	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints	
Madras ditto	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar	
Lucknow ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto	keg
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars	
Ditto Paste	ditto	Gewaver Jelly, in pots	
Mullagatawny ditto	ditto	Mango ditto	ditto
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto	ditto
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam	ditto
Pineapple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts, &c.	&c.
Mango Pickle	ditto		

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... £84,37,750-15- 4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £650,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra ... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad ... C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab ... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore ... W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ... J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares ... H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore ... N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam ... Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay ... Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore ... W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ... Bank of Upper India.
Ditto ... T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong ... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun ... James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ... E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin ... Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada ... Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo ... Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie ... Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi ... Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto ... H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore ... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ... N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala ... A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah ... Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie ... Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy ... H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong ... C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ... Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto ... J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow ... W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ... Delhi and London Bank.
Madras ... C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein ... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer ... W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut ... Greetham and White.
Mirzapore ... T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr ... Thomas & Co.
Murree ... W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie ... Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore ... T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund ... L. F Chapman, Esq.
Patna ... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto ... W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur ... W. Baker, Esq.
Puroeah ... P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon ... Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi ... C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee ... W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts ... H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet ... E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor ... J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ... United Bank of India.
Tirhoot ... E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa ... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ... United Bank of India.
Ditto ... Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay, and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 6,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISIONS OR BUSINESS SECURITIES, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Founded, A.D. 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENT:—T. F. PUNNETT, BRUCE LANE.
MEDICAL REFEREE:—SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

The entire Profits are divided amongst the Holders of Participating Policies.

Profits on Participating Policies can be applied first in extinguishing the Premiums, and then in making the Policies payable during the life-time of the Assured.

The lives of Parsee and Eurasian gentlemen are accepted at EUROPEAN CIVILIAN RATES.

All necessary Forms and other requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances and the Rates of Premium may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT, Agent.
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, December 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq., (Messrs. Prentis, Craigie and Owen.)
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—
SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—
STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARUMS,
MINIATURES.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
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